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U.S. TEST BAN STANCE 'OBSTRUCTIONIST'

PM121441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko commentary: "The Moratorium -- the 493d Day"]

[Text] Today, when this issue of PRAVDA comes out, will be the 493d day of the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions. We can definitely say that the silence at our nuclear test sites since 6 August 1985 has been duly appraised by the entire world community.

And this is understandable. To cease nuclear explosions means to halt the process of modernizing nuclear systems and creating more and more new, increasingly dangerous types of mass destruction weapons. Having broken this vicious circle, we can now stop and reverse the arms race and set about the actual elimination of nuclear arsenals. This is why the Soviet moratorium is the first important step (not just in words but in deeds) in this direction and a sign of the new type of thinking at the basis of the Soviet program to eliminate nuclear weapons by 2000.

And how has the United States responded to the Soviet initiative? After all, this appeal which, all else aside, is yet another example of the new diplomacy corresponding to present-day realities, is primarily addresed to the United States.

Alas, Washington has not budged an inch on the nuclear issue. Tests are still going on at the Nevada test site and the same old false arguments are used to justify them by people across the ocean. Either the United States is "lagging behind the USSR," they say, and is forced to "restore the balance"; or the "verification" [kontrol] does not suit it; or, without more tests, its nuclear arsenals will "become rusty" or even, heaven forbid, "waste away." We have been hearing these and other farfetched arguments for 493 days now and not once has the truth been said. But the truth is that, by stepping up its tests, Washington continues to bank on gaining military superiority over the USSR -- by creating [sozdaniye] space-based first-strike weapons in particular.

This has recently become especially obvious. The U.S. Administration is trying to wipe out the results of Reykjavik. All its actions, including its repudiation of the SALT II treaty, leave no room for doubt that it is now doing its utmost to "forget" the fact that the question of banning nuclear tests was regarded as one of the most important issues at the negotiating table in the Icelandic capital. Well, there is logic even in this: After all, the attitude toward nuclear explosions is a test of governments' historical maturity. It is a test of the correlation between words and deeds.

Hence the important conclusion that the world public must concentrate its attention on Washington's obstructionist actions. There is a specific address -- the country (the United States), the city (Washington), the street (Pennsylvania Avenue), and even the house -- the White House, where people are afraid of detente and where the imperialist bosses have no wish to part with their illusions of military superiority and even try to use somebody else's moratorium to upset parity. Nevertheless, people in the West are often inclined to appeal solely to the Soviet Union with requests and entreaties to continue the moratorium. Of course, this shows great respect for our country and is evidence that hopes of peace are primarily connected with its constructive policy. But with the best will in the world, one country cannot turn a unilateral moratorium into a bilateral one. If Washington wrecks the moratorium, the tough logic of confrontation will gain the upper hand.

Everything must be done to prevent this from happening. There is still time. We have extended our moratorium four times. Washington has to join it only once.

KORNILOV VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD121358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1254 GMT 12 Dec 86

["A Good Question" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- Political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Touching upon the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons at a briefing in the White House, a spokesman for the U.S. Administration tried to say that in Washington they would like to know Moscow's point of view about where both sides now stand. A good question. But why is it addressed to the Soviet Union?

In the time since Reykjavik, the principled Soviet position has not changed, nor could it change, since it reflects the very essence, the pivot of peace-loving Soviet foreign policy. Our country remains today in favor of seeking mutually acceptable solutions to the cardinal questions of reducing and liquidating nuclear weapons, basing itself on the principles of equality and equal security for all sides and taking into consideration the interests of the USSR, and the United States and its allies. We continue to uphold today the platform that we put forward at Reykjavik of linked proposals, proposals that are carefully balanced both from the point of view of the participants in the talks and of the whole community of states. And we are convinced today -- and the results of Reykjavik point to this -- that there does exist an opportunity to achieve progress on the path to disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament.

Things are quite different in Washington. "If we are agreed that all nuclear armaments are to be eliminated by the end of this century, we can hand this accord over the our delegation in Geneva so they can prepare a treaty that you can sign during your visit to the United States," President R. Reagan said to M.S. Gorbachev in Reykjavik. But after a few days had passed, the world heard something quite different from Washington: First of all they began to deny that the Reykjavik accord referred to all nuclear weapons. Then they stated that it had been a question only of ballistic missiles, reserving for themselves those parts of the stategic forces in which the United States traditionally has had the advantage. Then they began to speak about preserving some of the ballistic missiles, etc. etc.

In withdrawing step-by-step from the Reykjavik positions, Washington demonstrates over and over again its striving to block any possible progress in questions of limiting armaments on the basis of what was achieved in the Icelandic capital, and then it exercises hypocrisy and demonstrates the gulf between its words and its deeds. For example: Washington talks a lot about the importance of an atmosphere of trust -- and explodes the SALT II treaty. It gives assurances that it is striving "to make progress" at the Geneva talks -- and virtually puts the brakes on the talks. It states that SDI will make nuclear weapons unnecessary -- and then feverishly builds up its nuclear arsenals both quantitatively and qualitatively.

If one pays attention to these facts, then the question is really fully justified, but it should be addressed to Washington, not Moscow. Where do we stand now? And in which direction are we going? Or to be more precise: Where and to what new and dangerous brink is the world being pushed by those circles in the United States that are striving to strike out the positive results of Reykjavik, and, contrary to reason, to continue to rely on the policy of force and not on the force of reasoned, honest, and carefully considered policy?

GERASIMOV DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK, U.S. TIES

LD131057 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Dear listeners, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been visiting Prague. We took this opportunity to ask him for an interview on the subject: What have the 2 months since the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan shown?

Asked whether the U.S. President has made use of this time to reevaluate his approach to the problems of disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament, Gennadiy Gerasimov said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording, in Russian fading into Slovak translation] In my view, President Reagan has used this time very badly. He has not used it to build on what was achieved at Reykjavik -- on the contrary, he has backtracked from Reykjavik. President Reagan himself compared the Reykjavik meeting to a base camp that mountaineers set up when they are preparing to climb a summit. They are not yet at the summit, but meanwhile they are setting up a camp below it. This comparison was a very apt one, because it was truly possible to say: Yes, after Reykjavik we will try to achieve the summit, that summit being nuclear disarmament. What actually happened was just the opposite. The U.S. has backpedalled from all the conclusions they agreed on at Reykjavik. Ronald Reagan also recently said that in 2 days at Reykjavik more was achieved than in 2 years at Geneva, where the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks are taking place.

Unfortunately, these words do not reflect the positions currently held by U.S. diplomats in Geneva. Once again, everything has reached a deadlock in the arithmetical discussions, just as it did at Reykjavik. This is because the U.S. military industrial complex has become frightened. You see, President Reagan very nearly agreed to nuclear disarmament. Had it not been for his dream about the SDI -- Star Wars -- it would have been possible to reach an agreement. When he got back home, however, those forces opposed on principle to nuclear disarmament went on the offensive, and criticism was voiced by certain European allies because, as they put it, he went too far at Reykjavik without consulting them first. Here we could cite, for example, Margaret Thatcher or Jacques Chirac, who both reject nuclear disarmament. [end recording]

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States still play a very important role in Soviet foreign policy. But the other capitalist countries do exist, too, as do the developing ones. What is the Soviet Union's approach to these countries, what did Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India contribute in this respect? This is what Gennadiy Gerasimov said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording, in Russian fading into Slovak translation] The Soviet position today is very straightforward: A country must follow the same norms in its mutual relations as those followed by civilized people in their relations with one another. We must live in a civilized way. We believe that all countries must respect the interests of other countries, and if there is a conflict in these interests, they must find a solution by political means. Of course we realize that Soviet-U.S. relations are exceptionally important, because they are the two most important nuclear powers; but in fact they are not the only two countries that count. That is why we also develop relations with many other countries.

For example, Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India demonstrated how it is possible to have good relations with different social systems. In the past, too, we have developed relations of mutual cooperation and good-neighborliness with India.

Mikhail Gorbachev's visit not only emphasized this fact, it also elevated relations between the two countries to a new level. In the Delhi declaration signed on that occasion, and in the talks, we noted a large area of common ground with the Indian Government, and here we see elements of the new political thinking. [end recording]

Soviet foreign policy has been permeated with new political thinking throughout this year. Now, however, we are on the threshold of 1987. How does Gennadiy Gerasimov see the future? Is he optimistic or pessimistic?

[Begin Gerasimov recording, in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation] It can be said that this year is ending in a slightly pessimistic way. This year was declared the International Peace Year by the United Nations. That means that the UN countries were dutybound to make a special effort to ensure that 1986 was truly a year of peace. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it made enormous efforts. Here are just a few examples: On 15 November [as heard] Mikhail Gorbachev presented a program for nuclear disarmament up to the year 2000. In the summer, in Budapest, the Warsaw Pact countries put forward a plan for deep cuts in conventional weapons in Europe. Third, at the Soviet Union's initiative, the meeting took place in Reykjavik. Unfortunately, the United States and its allies in NATO still adhere to the old way of thinking reflected in the saying: If you want peace, prepare for war. This is a very dangerous way of thinking because it leads to a continuation of the arms race, thereby increasing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. Nevertheless, in terms of history, we must be optimists. We must have faith in the common sense of mankind, in the hope that politicians in the West, too, will conclude that in the nuclear age we cannot allow ourselves to take risks, and that security must be sought by political means and not by weapons. I hope that in this respect, 1987 will represent a step forward. [end recording]

KHARKOV COMMENTS ON LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD141520 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Another underground nuclear explosion conducted by the U.S. Saturday became the 24th U.S. nuclear test since the introduction by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Silence has been reigning at Soviet nuclear test sites since August 6, 1985, i.e. for about 500 days, while in Nevada, U.S., the ground is shaking with nuclear explosions conducted one after another.

This is a direct and deliberate challenge to world public opinion, as well as an open disregard of the demand of millions of Americans who insist that Washington join the Soviet moratorium, that an end be put to nuclear tests and real measures be taken for nuclear disarmament.

Another nuclear explosion in Nevada is another manifestation of the departure of the U.S. Administration from the Reykjavik positions. No other than President Reagan gave his consent in Reykjavik to the starting by the Soviet Union and the United States of talks whose final objective would be the termination of nuclear tests.

It is clear to any unbiased person that the complete discontinuation of nuclear tests is the shortest way to the curtailment of nuclear armaments and their subsequent scrapping. The present U.S. Administration voiced on more than one occasion its readiness to search for ways to curb the nuclear arms race. The continued nuclear explosions that block these ways show the true worth of the declarations of U.S. Adminstration.

There is no doubt that Washington's refusal to join the Soviet moratorium, and the continued U.S. nuclear explosions are connected with the U.S. striving for achieving military superiority, specifically, through the creation of strike space-based armaments. The implementation of the SDI program is being stepped up under the sinister accompaniment of nuclear explosions in Nevada which is fraught with unpredictable consequences for mankind.

The Delhi declaration signed by the Soviet and Indian leaders pointed out that a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world required concrete and urgent measures aimed at disarmament. These include the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests. The continued U.S. nuclear explosions confirm once again the topicality of this requirement. Resolute actions are needed for ensuring the survival of humanity.

WASHINGTON 'DISINFORMATION' ON SALT II ASSAILED

LD121801 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Caspar Weinberger first lashed out at SALT, they say, when he did not even know what the acronym stood for.

And his comments on SALT since he took charge of the Pentagon suggest that he still believes that the 1979 treaty on the limitation of strategic arms did not provide for any cuts in nuclear weapons systems.

The impression, however, may be false.

It is more probable that the present U.S. defense secretary, who is opposed, for "ideological reasons", to any agreements with the Soviet Union has been deliberately playing the simpleton and making warped interpretations of the substance of this treaty.

Weinberger once called it a "pseudo-agreement" on arms control. But now that the White House is facing strong opposition to its decision to undercut SALT-1 and SALT-2 both in the United States and abroad, the Pentagon chief is pretending to be an advocate for cuts in strategic arms and feigning concern about the fate of treaties on lessening the risk of outbreak of nuclear war.

Speaking at the American Legislative Exchange Council in Washington, he went out of his way to assure world opinion that President Reagan, who has repeatedly declared his dislike for the SALT treaties, had also gone "the extra mile" in an effort to save them.

Weinberger claimed the United States was going to press for serious, drastic cuts in arms.

In practice, however, the U.S. present leaders have not only been wrecking one agreement signed by their predecessors after another but also backing out of accords they have themselves agreed to.

Seeking to justify its obstructionist posture on war and peace, Washington has lately issued forth an unprecedented torrent of such disinformation, distortions and outright lies as make the Irangate garbling seem a child's play.

This policy gives rise to regret. The international pacts encompass a broad spectrum of people's rights and freedoms. However, everything is developing, new realities arise and over the past decade these have given a new aspect to the problem of human rights, making paramount the question of the survival of mankind and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe which have brought to the fore the task of ensuring the most important of all rights, namely the human right to life.

The 20th anniversary of the pacts is a major event in international life which one cannot imagine in our times without active interstate cooperation in the humanitarian fields. Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union has proposed that during the time when the 20th anniversary of the pacts is being marked a representative conference of the states taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe be held in Moscow on the development of cooperation in the humantarian field. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries advocate the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security, including the widest possible cooperation in the humanitarian field, and the creation of a nuclear-free world where the human personality will be considered the main value and each person will enjoy to the full all rights and freedoms, including those proclaimed by the international pacts on human rights. [passage omitted: A letter from Donetsk asks for an explanation of the link between the militarist program of Washington and U.S. foreign expansion. Kasparov reveals the link between the arms race that swallows up vast funds in the United States and the use of political maneuvering, threats and interference in the internal affairs of countries, often via multinational corporations, to rob some of the funds needed for the arms race from the young developing states. Rafael Mirabel, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, is in the studio to respond to listeners' letters asking for details of the first program of the Cuban Communist Party, adopted recently in Havana. Speaking in Russian, he outlines its importaance for the building of socialism in Cuba. Kasparov answers a listener's request for information on the influence of the United States on British foreign policy by tracing the history of the special relationship through to the present day]

[Kasparov] The next topic that you've asked us to touch on in this broadcast is that of the various kinds of subversive radio voices broadcasting to our country. How many of these voices are there? How many in all beam into the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism? Listeners, Zavgorody from the town of Slutsk, Ilin from Minsk and others ask us to talk about this. With me here in the studio is Vadim Nedbayev, a member of the board of the APN press agency. He'll help me to answer your questions. Vadim Ivanovich, let's start with the questions of how many of these voices there are.

[Nedbayev] Well, one could say there are innumberable voices, but to be more precise there are more than 40 various radio stations boradcasting to the USSR. They broadcast in 16 of the languages of the peoples of the USSR and for approximately 240 hours per day. Among these, naturally, the biggest are such radio stations as Voice of America -- its budget is $170 million per annum and it has 3,000 employees working in its apparatus -- and stations such as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, with an annual budget of $130 million and 1,800 employees working at these radio stations. But one has to say that it is not only individual radio stations, there are also entire information centers, if you like, which do work both to the Soviet Union and on the Soviet Union. It is worth mentioning the NATO information center, which is engaged in manipulating public opinion regarding the foreign policy and life of the Soviet Union.

[Kasparov] Obviously, it is also or mentioning here the American information agency, the so-called USIA, with an annual budget in excess of $970 million.

[Nedbayev] Which is to exceed $1 billion next year.

Incidentally, 8,000 employees work in this organization, producing not only various kinds of propaganda material but also propaganda publications that are widely disseminated worldwide.

[Kasparov] Now the question comes up: These gigantic forces, these extraordinary financial means, why are they being spent, what for?

[Nedbayev] You know, quite recently, in September this year, the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article in connection with the change in leadership at the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe and, talking about the aims of these radio stations, the newspaper wrote that these radio stations are to serve as an effective instrument of American foreign policy. So if one's asking what policy and what aims these radios should pursue, then it is worth recalling the following fact: The stepping up of their activity is linked particularly with recent world events, and here, naturally, you need to recall Reykjavik. Indeed, in Reykjavik, in effect, the possibility of reaching fundamental solutions to the most topical problems of the modern world was attained -- the problems of preserving man and of preventing nuclear conflict. The United States today denies this. Therefore, the policy today being pursued by the United States is a policy directed toward confrontation, toward nonobservance of treaties, like, for example, SALT II; as a policy directed toward the organization of various kinds of provocation -- what we know today about events taking place in Nicaragua confirm that -- and finally, it is a policy of open anti-Sovietism and misinformaton. When I speak of anti-Sovietism, that is not only policy directed against the Soviet Union, but a policy directed against the socialist community. So, if one is to define the foreign policy line of the present Washington administration, then the aims set for the various propaganda organs broadcasting to the world and to the Soviet Union specifically become clear.

[Kasparov] Which draw their funds first and foremost from state budgets.

[Nedbayev] Not only from state budgets, but also from the budgets of such organizations as, for example, the CIA. So if there's need to confront, then there's a need to undermine confidence in the Soviet Union, which is what is done in the programs of the voices; and also to undermine confidence in the ruling bodies of the Soviet Union and Communist Party, which is done in the programs of the voices to the Soviet Union. This is also a propaganda policy which strives to distort the essence of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, particularly in the aftermath of Reykjavik when the United States has to provide a foundation for its departure from those very specific and important accords, I repeat, which could have been achieved there. It is work aimed at splitting Soviet society.

Here is a characteristic statement made by one former staff member of these voices about the purpose of these radio stations. We must destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies, bringing dissension into relations between peoples and governments. This was written by Nicolaides, a former deputy director of Voice of America. These are the objectives that these voices set themselves. And I would like to make one further point. Particular importance is given to youth topics, and to the audience of young people in the activity of the radio stations that are hostile to us. Naturally young people are the future both of the society and of the country, and no doubt if they were able to carry it off it would be a great success for the activity of radio stations like those I have mentioned to create among young people an incorrect picture and to distort the perspectives that they choose for themselves. One of the documents issued by the Council for Youth Questions of the NATO Committee on Information and Cultural Relations -- you remember that I said that it is not just individual radio stations but a coordinating center that operates against the Soviet Union -- well this document says that its task is to captivate the youth of the USSR with Western ideals. That is the specific goal that is being set in various broadcasts being made to the Soviet Union.

[Kasparov] In these programs of the voices there is often talk of the supposed objectivity of the information that they are carrying. What is there to say about this objectivity?

[Nedbayev] First of all I would like to quote one example -- for all the material which is prepared for dissemination to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to those countries that are conducting a national liberation struggle, this material is prepared not just in the studios and editorial offices of the radio stations of the different voices. It is prepared by an enormous propaganda and research apparatus. Suffice it to say that in Western Europe alone there are more than 400 antisocialist centers, in which the subjects and the lines of argument destined for the audience in the socialist countries are worked out. Of course, their task, in particular, is to convey the appearance of maximum objectivity in their information. In actual fact, however, is this information objective? In this case, I think, the objectivity of this information is best of all defined for us by those who disseminate it. Thus, the activity of different radio stations is not secret and from time to time we become familiar with documents which are in fact internal documents.

And here is one such document from Radio Free Europe. It is headed: How to compile propaganda radio broadcasts. I will quote just a few of the points from this. Never mention facts which might damage your cause. Always try to create the impression that you are well informed. Accuse, accuse and accuse again. This strategic method is a most effective type of propaganda. Spread rumors and gossip, but never describe them as such. Never use information for the sake of information. You have no interest at all in well-informed listeners in the full meaning of the word. Your interest is in having listeners informed in accordance with your intentions.

What can one add to these pronouncements? Let me say again that everything that I have said is quoted from the document in question. Those are the methods and those are the ways when it comes to the objectivity of the activity of these voices. To this, however, one has to add the following: When we talk about anti-Sovietism on the part of different radio voices we should not forget that this is aimed not just externally, that is to say against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries: this anti-Sovietism is also aimed internally, with the specific purpose of imparting effectiveness to the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration. Distrust of Soviet people is being sown in the country, that is to say in the United States. The myth of the Soviet military threat is being spread around: fear the Soviet Union, and arm yourselves. This fits in perfectly with the U.S. foreign policy line. The anti-Soviet of the voices, therefore, is very widespread, it stretches out to listeners everywhere, including those within the countries from which these voices are to be heard.

And in conclusion, I would like to quote one argument, one line of thinking, which I have taken from the American press. Why does the U.S. propaganda apparatus act like this? Here is a small quotation from THE WASHINGTON POST in March of this year. This is what it says: Ronald Reagan is a demagogue. He is willing to sweep aside the truth and use every means to achieve his objective. He can be careless in handling facts, he can cunningly twist the meaning of words. He is prepared to repeat lies or dubious facts until people begin to accept them as truth. Well, I remember the Russian saying: The parish takes after the priest, and it's not surprising that according to recent public opinion polls 44 percent of those questioned in the United States do not know that the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, and that 28 percent even believe that the Soviet Union fought on the side of Hitlerite Germany. That is the result of the activity of these voices.

[passage omitted: In response to a letter from Chuvashiya asking when the United Nations was formed and who was the first secretary general, Kasparov relates the history of the formation of the United Nations, mentions the name of Trygve Lie and goes on to give a short biography of Perez de Cuellar; letters have asked for information on Vatican City and Liechtenstein. Kasparov gives geographical details of Vatican City which does, however small, have great power both in Italy and among the world's Catholic populations. He also gives geographical details and a short history of Liechenstein; A listener of Lipetsk has asked about the Left Party (Communists) of Sweden and the Workers Party. Kasparov describes their foundation, the Workers Party as a result of a split in the left party, their organizationa nd social base, giving the name of their newspapers; a Moscow listener asks for the population of the Near East; Kasparov explains the Arab world now numbers 181 million, but by 2000 this is expected to rise sharply to 300 million; Kasparov tells a listener from Chelyabinsk that he is in error when he asks why developed countries like France and the FRG do not build their own spacecraft, going on to outline the French Hermes shuttle project and recent reports that the FRG's shuttle will not need a carrier rocket]

KOVALEV PROPOSES MOSCOW CSCE MEETING

LD132226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 13 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the Vienna meeting, the Soviet Union has put forward a proposal on the convocation in Moscow of a representative conference of the states taking part in the CSCE conference, a conference that would discuss issues of humanitarian cooperation. At a press conference that took place in the Austrian capital, Comrade Kovalev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, said:

[Begin Kovalev video recording] [Video shows Vienna press conference hall and newsmen, some with earphones, and a shot of Kovalev referring to his notes] We are proposing to consider, at a conference in Moscow, the whole array of humanitarian problems. What problems? These are: contacts between people, culture, information, and education. In fact, those areas that are outlined by the Helsinki Final Act as the areas of humanitarian cooperation.

It is proposed to hold an all-round discussion at a forum in Moscow, a discussion aimed at reaching practical results -- a mutual understanding that will make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian sphere.

One may be assured that Moscow will be cordial and hospitable to the participants at the conference. They will be able to see with their own eyes how Soviet people live, to see what kind of moral, political, and psychological climate there is in our country. We are open and ready for a serious, detailed discussion. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

No 'Rejoicing' in Moscow

LD140120 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Dec 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] These days I've been talking with many American journalists, scientists, and businessmen in Moscow and all of them ask: What's the Soviet Union's attitude to the current scandal in Washington? Frankly the scandal has reminded us, the Soviet people, of recent allegations by high-ranking American Administration officials that the Russians can't be trusted. Now, as polls show, more and more Americans stop to think, not without reason: Can the men in the White House be trusted when it comes to international affairs? The Irangate seems to be connected with matters of democracy too. When millions of American voters went to the polls on the first Tuesday of November they knew nothing of the White House's secret operations. At the polls they sincerely believe that they're able to influence directly the administration's policy and in the meantime administration officials made far-reaching decisions secretly, not only from the Americans, but also from Congress and even from senior officials outside the narrow circles of the President's confidence.

And, nonetheless, it would be wrong to think that we in the Soviet Union are rejoicing at the current political crisis in Washington or would like to exploit it for our ends. There is nothing far from the truth. [sentence as heard] A major conception set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev is that the world today urges a new thinking in the nuclear age and the security of each nation depends on the security of all other countries. There is nothing more important today than to respect each nation's sovereignty so a major political crisis in another country is not necessarily a plus for us.

This political scandal in the United States seems to be dangerous for other nations. It is not ruled out that, in a bid to get out of the politial crisis the administration has driven itself into, it may resort to new reckless actions (?on impulse) in Central America or in the Middle East. Nor should we rule out actions in detriment to the negotiations on disarmament of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of nuclear explosions in Nevada despite the Soviet moratorium. How the Americans will settle their crisis concerns only them and them alone. Least of all do we want to interfere or try to meddle in this exclusively internal American affair. This is borne out by the calm and balanced coverage of what is taking place by the Soviet news media, whose tone markedly differs from that of the American mass media.

Reagan's Popularity Declining

LD132129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 12 Dec 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] President and Mrs Reagan have taken part in the ceremony of lighting the National Christmas Tree. However, according to informed sources, behind the scenes of this joyful spectacle the First Lady is actively involved in the political struggle to remove Donald Regan from his post as head of the White House staff in order to help the White House overcome the present crisis. The President himself is so far resisting the pressure and is against dismissing Regan. True, Nancy denies that she is pressing her husband to take this step, but in the past she has admitted that it is her job to protect her spouse and that she takes care to ensure that the President's staff are loyal to him.

As for Regan, of late he has not been making his customary appearances with the President. Evidently he has received certain advice and is having to remain in the shadows for a time. Yet neither Regan nor the President can hide from the scandal. The mounting scandal over the secret arms deliveries to Iran and the illegal transfer of the proceeds to the Nicaraguan contras is even causing panic at the White House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports today that, for the first time since the President took office, his aides have come to the conclusion that they cannot extinguish the major crisis by themselves and have begun to turn for help to former White House officials. They are alarmed that the President's personal popularity among Americans is declining: It has fallen 21 points. This is confirmed by the results of all the latest public opinion polls. The President has been leading us all by the nose -- that is the mildest of the expressions used by one of those who are disillusioned about the President's foreign policy.

Americans always have a weakness for television, but just now you can't drag them away from their screens as they follow the progress of the rapidly developing scandal. The President himself, at his meeting with President Mobuto of Zaire at the White House, remarked in an aside to journalists that he only occasionally watches the congressional hearings on television, when there's no football. But most people now prefer politics. The three main channels are showing the hearings live. The leading commentators, who usually appear in the evening, are now at work from early morning. That is something that is only seen during times of crisis or perhaps when some political figure has been assassinated. The public isn't even protesting that its favorite interminable morning and afternoon soap operas have been crowded out. What we're seeing today in the Congress is better than the most exciting serial, one housewife said.

Now that the President's popularity has plummeted it has become more obvious than ever that it was entirely the creation of television, the Washington correspondent of the Japanese paper MAINICHI wrote recently. Incidentally, Tokyo has announced the cancellation of a visit to the United States by the Japanese foreign minister, which was to have taken place in January. That is also due to the scandal. Now television is quietly and treacherously turning away from its idol. And here is the latest example: On 6 February, all U.S. television stations, large and small, planned to put on a 1-hour show, "Reagan's Way", timed to coincide with the President's 76th birthday. But immediately after the scandal all the major national advertisers decided to tear up their previously signed contracts. And without money, without commercials for beer, soap and soap-powder, how can you have a program about the career of the President? In these cases you might as well not show the program at all, said (Sidney Lowe), who was selling television advertising time.

But another program scheduled for February will, apparently, still go out. This is the provocative serial "Amerika", produced by ABC. The U.S. democratic public is expressing concern about this, and understanably so, since the makers of the film try to conjure up for viewers a picture of life in the United States 10 years after it has been occupied by the Soviet Union. The authors are unstintingly lurid in the libellous picture they paint of our country; they attempt to represent Soviet policy in a false and slanderous light.

Here, then, are former members of the National Security Council giving their testimony. What sort of body is this, you may ask, that has placed itself above the Congress and the President? You may remember that the Council was set up after World War II to organize the flow of information to the President from various institutions and departments, and soon become a powerful apparatus for elaborating and implementing a particular policy. But the serious growth of its influence is considered in the United States to have begun under Kennedy. Later, Kissinger turned it into something that not only rivalled the State Department but was actually superior to it.

As we know, on orders from members of the Security Council, Shultz' subordinates, including the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, at times simply ignored their immediate boss. So it's ridiculous today to hear complaints from Kissinger that the Security Council has become too powerful. It is through this body that, for the past 5 years, the U.S. Government has been waging its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Use of the money from the illegal sale of arms to Iran was an inventive way for the department of McFarlane, Poindexter, North, and the rest to lay their hands on the means for aid to the Nicaraguan contras, although now, in the light of the scandal, this is looked upon as something shocking, especially to a congressman.

I think that U.S. journalist Ronald Steel has expressed it well. Here's what he wrote: Before waxing indignant over the arrogance of the White House, the Congress might pause a moment and consider why it has never yet worried seriously about the war against Nicaragua. So if, in this adventure, the National Security Council has played the part of a mastiff that has broken free of its chain, Congress itself has played the blind and obedient lap dog. So writes U.S. journalist Ronald Steel. [video shows the Reagans at the Christmas Tree ceremony, and the Congressional hearings on U.S. television]

Republican Candidates Financed

LD141800 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Washington, December 14 TASS -- Barely a day passes without new details appearing in the U.S. press concerning the scandal around the U.S. covert arms sales to Iran and where the proceeds from them ended up. It turned out that the money was funnelled not only to the Nicaraguan contras making gory raids against the Sandinist revolution.

The newspaper LOWELL SUN published in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, reported that part of the Iranian money was set for financing Republicans at the recent U.S. congressional elections. Referring to sources in the administration and Congress, it writes that about five million dollars were transferred through political action committees to funds of Reagan's conservative followers who during the election campaign called for aid to the Nicaraguan contras and also for providing a backing to the "Star Wars" programme.

The proceeds also went to finance the campaign in the press and on television aimed at casting aspersions on the President's liberal political opponents. This activity was partially controlled by Oliver North, a senior National Security Council aide who was recently fired over the "Iran-gate", the LOWELL SUN writes. Other executive branch officials too had knowledge about the transfer of Iranian money to the President's political hirelings.

New details leaked into the press concerning the Pentagon role in the "Iranian-Nicaraguan" operation. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has four times issued instructions to his deputies to take "TOW" anti-tank missiles and also parts of the "Hawk" anti-aircraft system from the Army's depots and place them at the disposal of the CIA. Pentagon officials confirmed that Weinberger had not notified Congress about this.

Meanwhile, the secretary exerted no small efforts to disown his relation to the scandal.

The U.S. press points out that the current White House strategy boils down to the attempts to shift attention from the "Iran flap" to domestic problems. The President's latest public statements pursue, among others, this goal.

This strategy, however, has not worked as yet. Congressmen who are dissatisfied that they do not succeed in getting to the details of the scandalous affair, step up their criticism of the President, AP news agency points out.

The furor over the clandestine arms sales to Iran and illicit military aid to the Nicaraguan contras threatens to evolve into a more serious affair than the "Watergate" affair which led to President Nixon's impeachment, David Bonier, a member of the House of Representatives from the Democratic Party, said on radio. The sole way to put an end to the row is to cease the war against Nicaragua, he said.

He stressed that the contras war had become a cancer of the current Presidency. For five years it has been leading the administration from one dirty deal to another. Bonier called upon President Reagan to present all facts relating to the administration's "Iran-Nicaraguan operation", recalling that the majority of the Americans opposed aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The latest survey of the public opinion conducted by ASSOCIATED PRESS found that 60 per cent of the Americans declared against military aid to the Somoza followers and only 19 per cent of the respondents supported it.

Robert Dole, leader of the Republic Party's group in the Senate, also denounced the administration's moves to effect a secret transfer of money to the contras. Speaking at the University of New Hampshire, he stressed that in funding the counter-revolutionaries through the back door, the White House breached laws and acted in circumvention of Congress.

The covert deal has eroded trust in the White House by broad circles of the U.S. public. The latest public opinion poll carried out by the CNN television network and the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT showed that 66 per cent of the Americans hold that President Reagan does not divulge everything he knows about clandestine weapons shipments to Iran and the funding of the contras.

AGREEMENT ON 'TV LINKS' SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD130116 Moscow TASS in English 2344 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 13 TASS -- A visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Deputy V.G. Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, to Washington closed with the conclusion of an agreement on a series of "T.V. links" between the Soviet Union and the United States. The document signed during the visit provides for several TV programmes next year under the overall name "New Ways of Thinking," in which deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and American congressmen will discuss outstanding problems of our time. House member George Brown from California characterized the agreement as an important first step and Republican House member Claudine Schneider said at a press conference here that the sides should build TV links rather than barriers to mutual understanding. House member Tom Downey noted in his speech an urgent need for a new thinking in the nuclear-space age.

NEW CONSULATE GENERAL OPENS IN SHANGHAI

LD151446 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai December 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Krivosheyev:

The state flag of the Soviet Union was hoisted in downtown Shanghai today as the Soviet consulate-general was opened in a ceremony in this major industrial centre in the People's Republic of China.

The head of the Soviet Government delegation, Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR Serafim Kolpakov said in his statement at the opening ceremony that this event reflected the positive changes that occurred lately in various spheres of Soviet-Chinese relations.

He pointed at the proximity of the tasks of economic reorganization that were being handled by the two countries and stressed the striving of the peoples of the USSR and China towards lasting peace on earth.

The Chinese exhibition in Moscow held last summer and the current trade and industrial show of the USSR in Beijing attested to the development of Soviet-Chinese ties, Kolpakov said.

"The Soviet people know Shanghai as a city of labour and combat glory of the Chinese proletariat, as the place where the Communist Party of China was born in 1921."

Liu Zhenyuan, vice chairman of Shanghai's people's government, said in his reply speech that the peoples of the Soviet Union and China were linked by traditional friendship.

The past years saw a considerable broadening of exchanges in various sphere between the two countries, development of economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural ties.

He pointed at Shanghai's role in socialist construction in China and declared that the Shanghai residents were prepared to promote scientific, technological and cultural exchanges between the two countries, to facilitate trade and economic cooperation between them.

Feliks Strok, Soviet consul-general in Shanghai, held a reception. It was attended by official representatives of the city government, members of the Shanghai Assembly of People's Representatives and members of the public.

TRADE, INDUSTRY EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

PM151325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Exhibition in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec -- A USSR trade and industry exhibition -- the biggest Soviet exhibition in China for more than 30 years -- opened at the International Exhibition Center in the Chinese capital today. More than 500 exhibits will familiarize people with the present-day economic, scientific, and technical potential of the Land of the Soviets.

A warm welcome was given to the message from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the exhibition's visitors, which was read out by S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy and head of the Soviet Government delegation. It points to the appreciable improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, hailed the opening of the Soviet exhibition on behalf of the Chinese Government. Traditional friendship exists between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, he emphasized. Our countries have a good basis and reserves for developing trade and economic ties and scientific and technical cooperation. We joyfully see that in recent years, thanks to both counries' common efforts, relations between China and the Soviet Union in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres have enjoyed great development.

Zhao Ziyang Visits Exhibition

LD131510 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 13 TASS — A Soviet trade and industrial exhibition that opened yesterday in the biggest exhibition complex of the Chinese capital is a success. Today it was visited by Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

During a conversation with Serafim Kolpakov, head of the Soviet Government delegation and USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, Zhao Ziyang said that the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition held in Beijing created favourable conditions for the Chinese people to familiarize themselves with the achievements of Soviet people of socialist development. He emphasized that he was positive that the Soviet exhibition, the same as the Chinese trade and economic exhibition held in Moscow, would promote the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

He pointed out that they were satisfied over the fact that the economic, trade, scientific, cultural and sports relations between the two countries had shown perceptible development of late. The head of the Chinese Government spoke out in favour of a further development of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in those spheres.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR LAPTEV, JOURNALISTS VISIT PRC

PM151339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Soviet Journalists' Delegation in China"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Beijing, 12 Dec — IZVESTIYA Chief Editor I.D. Laptev and a group of journalists from the newspaper accompanying him have been in the PRC at the invitation of the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO.

He was received by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. A meeting also took place with Du Runsheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Center under the CPC Central Committee Secretariat.

I.D. Laptev and the persons accompanying him familiarized themselves with the progress in the implementation of economic reform in China and toured the cities of Shanghai, Harbin, and Shenyang.

JAPAN EVOLVING INTO 'NATO FAR EASTERN MEMBER'

LD140905 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Tadashi Kuranari's visit to the NATO headquarters in Brussels shows that Japan is being increasingly drawn into NATO military-political consultations, that it started actually turning into a "NATO Far-Eastern member".

The newspaper PRAVDA comments on the Brussels visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. In Brussels he visited the NATO Headquarters and met with General Secretary of the NATO bloc Carrington and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Japanese foreign minister's visit to the NATO Headquarters is by no means the first example of such contacts, PRAVDA writes. As far as several years ago about 200 rightwing conservative Japanese parliamentarians formed the council for comprehensive guarantee of security of Japan, USA and Western Europe. They repeatedly attended NATO sessions as observers and received in Tokyo deputies of the North Atlantic Assembly.

FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH JAPAN

PM121333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Dec -- The third session of the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Commission, which examined questions of Soviet-Japanese bilateral cooperation in coastal fishing and the study of the Northwest Pacific's raw material resources, has ended here with the signing of a protocol. Fishing quotas within the two countries' 200-mile economic zones were set during the session's work.

The Soviet delegation, which was headed by V.K. Zilanov, USSR Government representative on the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Commission, submitted proposals for the expansion and activation of cooperation in fishing on the basis of the application of new forms of foreign economic ties like economic production sharing, joint fishing operations, and the creation of mixed enterprises.

As in previous years, Soviet and Japanese fishing vessels fishing within the 200-mile zones have been given the right to enter certain USSR and Japanese ports for crew rest and to replenish stocks of fresh water and food.

STEPANOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TOKYO

PM111431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Delegations Leave"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party officials headed by V.I. Stepanov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee All-Union House of Political Education, has left Moscow for Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF DRA'S NAJIBULLAH

Talks With Gorbachev

PM151148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Talks took place on 12 December between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

M.S. Gorbachev and Najibullah exchanged opinions on a range of questions of the historically established good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Afghanistan. Complete satisfaction was expressed at their progressive, dynamic development, and the existence was noted of favorable opportunities for the further deepening of these relations in various spheres. The great significance of the Soviet-Afghan treaties of 28 February 1921 and 5 December 1978 was stressed, which serve as the reliable basis for the two countries' friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation on the principles of full equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The readiness to continue to strengthen and improve in every way the multifaceted ties between the CPSU and the PDPA and the USSR and the DRA was reaffirmed.

Comrade Najibullah spoke of the hard struggle of the Afghan people in defending their chosen path of development in the conditions of the undeclared war which is being waged against Afghansitan by the forces of international imperialism and regional reaction, and of the implementation of the program for achieving peace on Afghan soil through national reconciliation in the interests of a wide spectrum of political forces and all social strata and ethnic groups of Afghan society.

Comrade Najibullah stressed the firm intention of the PDPA and the DRA Government to conduct constructive dialogue with political forces in and outside the DRA, and to maintain and widen contacts with all the neighboring countries.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke of how the CPSU and the Soviet people are working to fulfill the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions. He reaffirmed the solidarity with the Afghan people's courageous struggle and the readiness of the Soviet Union to continue to grant the necessary help and assistance to Afghanistan in accordance with existing treaties and agreements.

M.S. Gorbachev and Najibullah discussed general political problems. The two leaders noted the special importance of close collaboration among all countries and peoples and sociopolitical forces against the danger of war and the aggressive aspirations of imperialism headed by the United States, and for the establishment of a system of all-embracing international security and mutually advantageous cooperation. The need was stressed for resolute, responsible actions by all states, big and small, regardless of their social system, in the direction of resolutely stopping the arms race, preventing it form spreading into space, cutting military spending, and ensuring that all peoples have reliable security and peaceful conditions for their socioeconomic development.

Comrade Najibullah declared full support for the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world and the bold, constructive position taken by the Soviet leadership at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and welcomed the results of the recent official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The tremendous positive effect of this visit on the international situation in general and in Asia in particular was stressed; it was noted that the DRA wholeheartedly supports the Delhi declaration and regards it as a real basis for the formation of a system of security in Asia in the interests of all the continent's countries and peoples, without exception.

The Afghan leader spoke of the efforts being made by the Afghan side toward the speediest attainment of a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation. It was stressed that the DRA is conducting talks with Pakistan through the personal representative of the UN secretary general honestly and constructively, and expects the result of the talks to be the total ending and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other outside interference in the internal affairs of sovereign, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

The Soviet side expressed full support for the Afghan leadership's efforts aimed at the speediest attainment of a political settlement over Afghanistan. The sides reached the conviction that real paths now exist for the rapid, radical normalization of the Afghanistan situation, which would create the conditions for the limited contingent of Soviet troops which is in the DRA at the Afghan Government's request to return home. In this connection, the importance of the recent withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan was noted.

The talks took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere and testified to the full concurrence of both sides' views on all the questions discussed.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and Yu.K. Alekseyev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Middle Eastern Countries Department;

On the Afghan side -- S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; N.A. Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium; S.M. Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; M. Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; G.F. Yaqubi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; S.M. Golabzoy, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee and foreign minister; and H. Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA ambassador to the USSR.

Dinner Held 12 Dec

LD122221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gave a dinner today in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of Comrade Najibullah. Attending with Comrade Najibullah were the Afghan party and state figures accompanying him on his trip.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Kapitonov and other officials.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM151146 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

["In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Najibullah,
Esteemed Afghan friends,
Comrades,

I am happy to welcome here, in Moscow, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Comrade Najibullah and the Afghan guests who have arrived together with him.

Your visit is not a routine event. It is taking place, one can say, at a crucial stage in the history of the new Afghanistan. We see its importance for ourselves first of all in facilitating the building of an independent and nonaligned Afghanistan, the strengthening of its international positions. Today's talks allowed us in a comradely manner and to profoundly study together with you how best to help the Afghan people in overcoming the difficulties standing on this road.

It was in the 1921 treaty between Russia and Afghanistan, one of the first diplomatic documents of such a type in the new epoch, that the fundamental principles of relations between these two such dissimilar states were put on record.

Today, after the victory of the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan these principles have become filled with new content and acquire a still deeper meaning. They form the core of the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighborhood and Cooperation that was signed eight years ago, in December 1978.

The present day of Soviet-Afghan relations means a high level of diverse ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the governments, state, and public organizations of our countries. The concrete results of this cooperation are embodied in the numerous jointly built projects in the Afghan economy, in the growing volume of mutual trade, in cultural and scientific ties, in the training of skilled national personnel for Afghanistan.

Our attitude to Afghanistan organically stems from the course of the 27th CPSU Congress of consolidating solidarity with the newly independent countries which have embarked on the road of social progress.

It is in a complex and troubled situation that the Afghan people is entering the new life. The undeclared war unleashed against it is not abating and the encroachments on the freedom of the Afghans and their lawful right to build their own society as applied to conditions existing at the end of the 20th century are not stopping.

Bands of terrorists are still being sent into its territory. They are being supplied with arms in growing amounts and of increasing sophistication. Their ringleaders are feasted in Western capitals. Unlawful discussions of purely internal matters of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are being forced on international organizations. A curtain closely woven out of lies and slander is being used in an attempt to conceal the truth about new Afghanistan from the public of many countries.

But events in the country are developing not in the way that its enemies, the dark forces of reaction, would want. Understanding of the fact that progress of the national-democratic revolution is in the interests of the people is gradually penetrating the hearts and minds of Afghans. The positive processes are continuing.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has proclaimed a policy of national reconciliation. It's contours and prospects are beginning to take shape. Quite naturally, we wish our Afghan friends success along this road; we would like peace and calm to assert themselves in the neighboring and friendly country as quickly as possible.

The process of political settlement around Afghanistan is going on. This process has its breakdowns, it happens that it marks time, but there are also moments that instill optimism. We hope that the good will of the sides, the efforts of the personal envoy of the UN Secretary General, Cordovez, will make it possible to achieve mutual understanding and decisive accords in the near future.

The USSR's resolve to assist in untying the knot that has been tightened around Afghanistan was stated at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union takes an active stand in pursuing a political settlement and calls on all those who really have a relation to the Afghan problem to take part and cooperate in it. We will not abandon our southern neighbour to a difficult situation. This is a position of principle. We have no intention to leave for long our troops in Afghanistan which were sent there on the request of its government. And we have already confirmed this by the withdrawal of six regiments. I want to repeat once again: The withdrawal of troops can be expedited as soon as a just settlement around Afghanistan is achieved.

Now it is up to the other side, first of all the American administration. If it really wants a settlement it must start scaling down the interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

But it appears that the attainment of national peace and accord in Afghanistan and the DRA's goodneighborhood with neighbor countries do not suit Washington. While hypocritically lamenting the sufferings of the Afghan people, they in Washington are doing everything at the same time to perpetuate these sufferings and hoping to make dubious political capital on the continuing bloodshed. The aim is obvious -- to obstruct the success of the talks and preserve tension in that entire area.

The U.S. Administration's anti-Afghan, destructive line attunes to its general neoglobalism policy. This is a policy designed to perpetuate colonialism in the present-day conditions. Among its methods are diktat, blackmail, and also armed intervention, bribery and covert operations to undermine and destabilize the regimes which have embarked on the path of independent development. These methods also include deception of the peoples, which found themselves in the field of its action, and a systematic misinformation of world public.

The basic rule of contemporary international politics should be unconditional recognition of the right of each people to its own social and political choice, respect for the autonomy and independence of every state, equality in all international affairs.

We will uphold that rule, that principle, everywhere and in any situation. We are invariably guided by it also in our relations with Afghanistan, the more so that it is our neighbor.

The Soviet Union has a stake in durable and just peace in Asia. We declared that explicitly in Vladivostok and quite recently in the already famous Delhi declaration signed by the prime minister of great India and myself. We again invite all states concerned to a joint or parallel advance towards that goal, a search for optimum solutions, suiting everybody's interests, to the complex problems of that vast part of the world designed by history to make an increasing contribution to the civilization of the future.

Our Asia-Pacific platform is organically linked with our program of putting an end to the arms race and eliminating the nuclear threat to mankind.

In Reykjavik, we tabled a package of mutually interconnected proposals, scrupulously reckoning with the interests of the parties of the talks and the whole world community. The meeting in Iceland has taken the process of the talks on nuclear disarmament to a qualitatively new stage. Movement from it can only be farther forward, only forward. This is precisely the line pursued by the Soviet Union, and we will vigilantly see to it that the continuation of the talks should not mean a movement backward — to empty discussions used, as V.I. Lenin put it, "to fool common folk."

The Soviet Union's proposals, making an integral package of compromises, mutual concessions, and a mutual balance of interests, remain in force.

And we will expose for everybody to hear the attempts at presenting our positions in a distorted light or misappropriating our initiatives, whoever may do so, the head of state or his officials in Geneva.

We are not going to bide our time; we do not set hopes upon "better times." We will further honestly and openly speak about the acute and dangerous problems of the contemporary world — with all who are ready to listen and understand, who feel their responsibility to their own peoples, who are seriously concerned that life should continue forever. To that end it is necessary to put a stop to the arms race now.

To that end we made public, already after Reykjavik, from the rostrum of the Indian Parliament, new proposals directed at contributing to building an all-embracing security system jointly with our allies, the Warsaw Pact states, proposing a meeting of working groups of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member states, a meeting between Marshal Kulikov and General Rogers, between the secretary generals of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. [paragraph continues]

Yet neither the first, second, nor third proposal has met with a positive response. And we have already for half a year been waiting for an answer from the countries of the Atlantic alliance to the Budapest initiative on a cut in conventional weapons and armed forces.

All that, in common with the destructive stand of our partners in Reykjavik, makes one seriously think about the extent to which the present generation of the political leaders determining the stand of the West is prepared to accept disarmament. For it is a fact that some of them are fully in the power of the bosses of the military business, who could not care less about the concerns, hopes, views, and the very life of hundreds of millions people.

Comrades, we are grateful to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for supporting our international policy, our struggle against the arms race.

The CPSU and the PDPA, the state leadership of the USSR and the DRA are united by their common stands on the major issues of the present. Our cooperation is versatile and promising. Our solidarity with the Afghan people is invariable.

Dear Afghan friends,

Your visit to the USSR is a major event in the relations between our parties and countries, an international event of great significance.

On October 14, 1919, V.I. Lenin met the plenipotentiary representative of Afghanistan here in the Kremlin with the words: "I am very glad to see in the Red capital of the workers and peasants' government a representative of the friendly Afghan people who are suffering and fighting against the imperialist yoke."

In the struggle for putting an end to the war forced by imperialism, in the effort for the national reconciliation and autonomous, independent development of your country, you dear comrades can further count on the Soviet people's support.

May the bonds linking our parties get even stronger, may cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan -- an independent, nonaligned state friendly to us, our neighbor -- further develop; may friendship between the Soviet and Afghan people strengthen.

Najibullah Dinner Address

PM151446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, at 12 December Kremlin dinner, under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere": "Comrade Najibullah's Speech"]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich!
Deeply esteemed comrades!

In the heart of every one of us are words of cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and you personally, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to our delegation in the capital of the great Soviet Union and for the frank and businesslike talks which have taken place in the spirit of sincere mutual understanding, friendship, and fraternity. The results of these talks and the decisions adopted will be of great significance for the further fruitful development of fraternal Afghan-Soviet friendship and the normalization of the situation in and around Afghanistan.

A visit to the great Lenin's motherland is a tremendous event for a revolutionary. I and a few comrades were especially fortunate to take part in the historic 27th CPSU Congress. That was less than a year ago, yet your country astounds the world with the unprecedented scale of the truly revolutionary work launched by the Soviet people and the CPSU to accelerate the development of all spheres of society's life. Successes in economic building, the widening of democracy, discipline and probity in daily life, the new political thinking -- that is what characterizes the Soviet people's life today. The spirit of renewal and restructuring, taking hold of the minds and hearts of millions of people, is becoming a material force. What is most impressive of all is that you are making history as if it was an ordinary, everyday matter. That is the character of true revolutionaries, which astounds the world! That is creative Marxism-Leninism, a historic action, the pace and scale of which are staggering. Our people say: The path of the elders is a bridge for the young ones. The whole world learns from you, comrades, from the CPSU, what it means to be true Leninists and how to deepen and develop the revolution.

Our April national democratic revolution will soon be 9 years old. Having opened up for the Afghan people the path to progress, from its earliest years it came up against unceasing armed aggression, inspired and organized by world imperialism headed by the United States and regional reactionaries, as well as a whole range of problems requiring immediate resolution. In addition to the political, economic, and social tasks common to any revolutionary party, our path is complicated by religious, tribal, and national problems. It is hard to overcome age-old backwardness in people's consciousness, in the economy, and in culture. To this day we have not fully overcome the negative consequences of the first years of the revolution, when phrasemongering and politicking replaced real action. We have nothing to hide. We are confident that the difficulties will be overcome, because:

With us is the experience and support of our people;
With us is the experience of the world revolutionary movement;
With us is the USSR's creative, fraternal assistance.

You, our Soviet brothers and internationalists, came to our assistance at a difficult moment. Something without precedent in history happened: A people helped a people, sharing their good will. Thank you, Soviet brothers, for your selflessness and heroism. The grateful Afghan people will never forget your supreme feat.

M.S. Gorbachev rightly said in India that any people ultimately determines and makes its own path to a better future. It determines for itself how to live and how to build its relations with other states. It is common knowledge that along the path of independence and progress there are and can be difficulties and conflicts, even armed conflicts.

Soviet people know well what war means. We Afghans know it too. There is no greater ignominy than to attempt to resolve political and state problems by the logic of the ax and the big stick. Yet that is how international imperialism and its henchmen act. [paragraph continues]

Civilization's highest asset is reason, the ability to reach agreement, to make concessions to each other. But our enemies do not want politics to replace war; they try to turn deceived and frightened refugees into hired killers and to keep the trenches warm and the political forums cold. They do not want to see the peaceful steps of the DRA and the USSR.

Two months ago we saw off part of the limited contingent of Soviet servicemen. The whole world saw the tears of our women and men, old people and children, tears of great gratitude and of parting with friends. The provincial party committees and the PDPA Central Committee have received in recent days 132,000 letters of thanks to the internationalist servicemen, as they are called -- letters of friendship. This is unprecedented in Afghanistan's history. Solicitous hands gathered thousands of roses, and the Soviet tanks left Shindand through a hail of roses. The tanks were not driving from war or into war. It was a peaceful attack against everything outmoded, everything that belongs to yesterday, against the distrust and suspicion of past years; it was a concrete example of the political principledness and consistency of the Soviet Union's actions in the international sphere, an example of the philosophy of peace.

The revolutionary process in Afghanistan has strengthened recently. With the selfless international assistance of our Soviet brothers and the support of the socialist countries and all progressive forces, it has become irreversible. The People's Armed Forces have grown up. Their blows against the enemy are ever mightier; ever more armed gangs are laying down their arms and coming over to our side. The people themselves are carrying out peacemaking activity and demanding the acceleration of the process of national reconciliation. We intend to follow that path as far as necessary, to the point of the creation of a government of national unity, which could incorporate representatives of forces temporarily outside Afghanistan which are, however, prepared to take part in the historic renewal of its life.

The revolution's social base is widening. Honest Afghans are rallying around the PDPA, overcoming their internal differences. There have been elections in all the DRA's provinces to the new local organs of power -- the jergas (councils) of people's representatives. In villages and districts, provinces and cities, workers and peasants, craftsmen and intelligentsia, mullahs and private businessmen work hand in hand to tackle the urgent problems of the people's life, strengthening the unity which is so necessary.

The party's prestige is growing. It now has 165,000 members. For the sake of accelerating the resolution of the accumulated problems, we have begun to renew the style and methods of our activity. Nearly a million patriots are united in the DRA National Fatherland Front -- an alliance of all the mass sociopolitical organizations. We are on the eve of the nationwide discussion and adoption of the DRA constitution, which will enshrine in legislation the people's revolutionary achievements.

The national economy is developing. The main prerevolutionary indicators have already been surpassed. Today the country's working people are successfully implementing the first revolutionary 5-year plan.

We know better than anyone that the Soviet is our friend, brother, and teacher. We have more right than others to speak words of the deepest respect and eternal gratitude to the Soviet people for all they have done for the Afghans.

The great Lenin wrote prophetically: "...There is no question which could cause differences or cast so much as a shadow on Russian-Afghan friendship." So it was, so it is, and so it will always be!

Friendship with the USSR is our national pride and is sacred to us.

The Soviet Union's relations with Afghanistan, the relations of a country of developed socialism with a nonaligned country, are a bright beacon for the peoples of the world.

We wish the fraternal people of the Land of the Soviets great successes in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and accelerating communist building. We fully support the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and your statements, Mikhail Sergeyevich, on international questions, including those made in Reykjavik and Delhi. The Soviet-Indian talks and documents are a very important step toward the normalization of the alarming situation in our region. We agree that the potential exists for radically improving the Afghanistan situation.

We wish you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, and your comrades in the collective leadership of the party and state great successes and achievements to meet the 70th anniversary of Great October -- that bright festival for revolutionaries throughout the planet.

Long live the eternal Afghan-Soviet friendship!
Long live revolutionary solidarity!

Najibullah Leaves For Tashkent

LD130833 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), left Moscow for Tashkent today.

At the airport he was seen off by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the U.S.S.R., Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Najibullah is accompanied on his tour by Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee arrived in the Soviet Union on Thursday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Arrives Tashkent 13 Dec

LD150932 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Tashkent, December 13, BAKHTAR -- The Afghan high-ranking party and state delegation, headed by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU CC and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived from Moscow to Tashkent today.

Najibullah and his entourage were received at Tashkent airport by Inamzhon Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbek Communist Party, Nishanov, president of the Presidium of Uzbek Supreme Soviet, Gayrat Kadyrov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The Afghan delegation were given a rousing welcome by high-ranking party and state officials, the Afghan students and the residents of Tashkent.

Meets With Usmankhodzhayev

LD132044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, left Moscow today for Tashkent. He is in our country on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his tour of the country Najibullah is accompanied by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A meeting took place with Najibullah at the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee in Tashkent on the same day, in which Comrade Demichev took part.

In the friendly conversation that took place it was stressed that the talks and the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Najibullah in Moscow confirmed the readiness to continue strengthening and further improving cooperation between the CPSU and the PDPA and develop further the multifaceted friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted Najibullah with how the working people of the republic are implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the prospects for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR.

Visits Tractor Plant

LD131751 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video on 13 December visit by Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to the tractor plant production association in Tashkent, Uzbekistan]

[Text] Today Comrade Najibullah, and the people accompanying him, visited a tractor plant production association in Tashkent named after the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The association is a collective member of the Uzbek branch of the Soviet association of friendship with the peoples of Asia and Africa. [Video shows Najibullah arriving at plant accompanied by officials, and a welcoming party, presumably workers is seen, some of whom are clapping. There are two placards above them, one in Uzbek and one in Russian. The Russian placard reads: "Cordial Greetings to Comrade Najibullay, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee!" Najibullah is shown waving to the bystanders. Workers are then shown carrying out assembly work. A brief shot follows of Najibullah reading a speech.] The guests from Afghanistan looked at the main conveyor and familiarized themselves with the production processes for the manufacture and assembly of tractors.

The enterprise delivers its products to over 40 countries, including Afghanistan. In the last 3 years alone, over R500,000 worth of products have been sent to the neighboring republic from the enterprise, along with over 330 trailers and tractors modified for cotton.

A meeting marking Soviet-Afghan friendship was held in the association's assembly shop, and Comrade Najibullah made a speech. He cordially greeted the collective of the enterprise, which is helping the Afghan people improve their country's agriculture. He expressed a wish for further success in the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. The guest was accompanied by Comrade Nishanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet.

Speech at Tashkent University

LD142047 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Summary From Poor Reception] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, gave a 35-minute speech at Tashkent's Lenin University on 14 December.

In his speech, Najibullah expressed pleasure at meeting the students and lecturers of the university. He says that meeting with the Soviet party leadership and with Gorbachev was of great importance.

Najibullah then goes on to talk about his background of being a doctor. He says he then joined the party, which caused him great hardship because he was not able to work as a medical doctor and serve the people. He says the Soviet Union has given valuable assistance to the DRA by supplying books and training experts. Najibullah notes that friendly relations between the DRA and Uzbekistan has existed for several years.

Najibullah concludes by referring to the establishment of health centers and the nomination of academicians and candidate academicians in the DRA, and says that the revolution depends on the youth. He says that the PDPA and the government are paying greater attention to the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan. He expressed thanks for the assistance of the Soviet people and presents a portrait of Lenin to the university.

Demichev Sees Off Najibullah

LD141350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Today, Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, on an official friendly visit to our country, laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Tashkent. A wreath was also laid at the eternal flame by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Najibullah was warmly welcomed by those taking part in a meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship at Tashkent State University. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, stated that the people of Afghanistan will always be grateful to the Soviet Union for its fraternal support in the construction of a new life.

On the same day, the Afghan leader paid a visit to Samarkand and viewed historical and architectural monuments of the ancient city. During the second half of the day, Comrade Najibullah left the Soviet Union.

He was seen off at Tashkent airport by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

Najibullah Returns Home

LD141442 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul December 14 TASS -- Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, returned here today upon the completion of his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

CEMA SECRETARY RECEIVES DRA'S KESHTMAND

LD121613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting was held here today between Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and CEMA Secretary Vycheslav Sychev. During friendly talks questions of the development of cooperation betweeen CEMA and the DRA were discussed.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS AFGHAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM110931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dedicated to Anniversary"]

[Text] A public meeting dedicated to the eighth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was held in Moscow 2 December.

PROTOCOLS ON S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE SIGNED

LD150643 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Canberra December 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin:

The Soviet Union has become the first of the nuclear powers to sign protocols to the treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

The signing ceremony was held at the headquarters of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, acting as standing secretariat of the South Pacific Forum, in Fiji's capital, Suva, this morning.

Protocols 2 and 3 to the treaty were signed on behalf of the USSR by the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia, Yevgeniy Samoteykin.

The ambassador made a statement on behalf of the Soviet Government. The text of the statement was circulated for the press.

The ceremony was attended by G. Naisali, director of the Bureau for Economic Cooperation, his deputies, senior functionaries of the bureau and press representatives.

In addressing those present, Naisali emphasized that the signing of the protocols by the Soviet Union attested to international support for the desire of the South Pacific Forum member countries to press for ridding their region of the nuclear menace.

He highly assessed the Soviet Union's quick positive reaction to the proposal for all nuclear powers to sign the protocols urging to observe the nuclear-free-zone treaty and expressed the hope that the other four nuclear powers would follow the Soviet example and sign at least some protocols in the near future.

According to the director of the Bureau for Economic Cooperation, the establishment of a peace zone in this part of the world through concerted efforts by the South Pacific nations was probably the greatest achievement in the field of international disarmament in the past ten years.

The Soviet ambassador to Australia conveyed a message from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Kamisese Mara, chairman of the South Pacific Forum.

LIGACHEV DEPARTS FOR VIETNAMESE PARTY CONGRESS

LD131326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] By invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Ligachev, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Hanoi to take part in the work of the sixth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The delegation includes Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Obkom; and Kachin, Soviet ambassador in Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zaykov, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

AEROFLOT AIRLINER CRASHES ON BERLIN APPROACH

LD122047 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (TASS) -- As ADN reported, an air crash occurred today in the village of Bonsdorf on the approaches to Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. An Aeroflot TU-134 aircraft, flying from Minsk, had a breakdown [avariya] and crashed. On board the aircraft were 73 passengers and 9 crew members. Rescue teams have managed to free 17 people from the burning wreckage. The precise number of victims has not yet been established. A government commission under the leadership of Otto Arndt, minister of transport and general director of the GDR State Railways, has been created to investigate the circumstances leading to the incident.

69 Die in Crash

LD131849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- Minister Otto Arndt, head of the government commission of enquiry into the air crash, announced this afternoon that 69 people died as a result of the crash: 60 GDR citizens, an Austrian passenger, and 8 members of the Soviet crew lost their lives.

Twelve passengers are either receiving medical care in Koepenick and Koenigs Wusterhausen Hospitals or have been moved for special treatment to the Charite and Friedrichshain Hospitals. They are receiving every possible medical aid. In spite of every effort, two of them are still in critical condition.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S RENOVICA

Delegation Tours Exhibition

LD121840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is in our country, is continuing its visit to Leningrad.

[Correspondent A. Morgunov] The Yugoslav guests inspected the exhibits at the Intensification-90 exhibition, which is devoted to the territorial industrial program for raising industrial efficiency in the Leningrad area on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress. At the Svetlana association for building electronic instruments the delegation members took part in a Soviet-Yugoslav friendship meeting. The LCY delegation was accompanied by Comrades Solovyev and Medvedev. [video shows Solovyev, Medvedev, and guests at the exhibition]

Visit Ends

LD121505 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The LCY delegation led by Milanko Renovica has, as we have reported, ended its visit to the Soviet Union. The talks with the hosts have been successfully completed. TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novavic reports on the telephone from Moscow:

[Novacic] The LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium, which has been on an official visit to the Soviet Union, returns to Belgrade this afternoon from Leningrad.

The 4-day visit and the talks with the CPSU delegation -- which was led by Mikhail Gorbachev -- ended very successfully. This was the first meeting between the highest-ranking party leaders of the two countries for 7 years, and, of course, the first since the change of leadership in the Soviet Union. The affirmation of the principles on which the very successful Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is based was therefore of particular importance. These principles take as their point of departure full independence and noninterference, and respect for the specific characteristics of international development and international position.

Yesterday, at a session of the Soviet Politburo, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev gave a very high appraisal of the results of the talks with Renovica.

A joint communique will be issued at the conclusion of the visit. But it can be said already that this very successful political dialogue will be continued in Belgrade, because General Secretary Gorbachev accepted with pleasure an invitation to visit Yugoslavia next year.

Delegation Departs

LD121843 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 12 TASS -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, ended its official friendly visit to the Soviet Union and left for home by air today.

Seen Off By Solovyev

LD121718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the LCY delegation, led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which has been on an official visit to the USSR, left Leningrad for Belgrade.

At Leningrad airport the delegation was seen off by Yuriy Solovyev, first secretary of the obkom, and other top officials.

Joint Communique

PM121716 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

["Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR by an LCY Delegation" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] An LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 12 December 1986 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks took place between a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a friendly and frank atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual understanding.

During its stay in the USSR the LCY delegation familiarized itself with the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of public life. The Yugoslav comrades had a talk at Leningrad CPSU Obkom, met with the collective of the Svetlana Production Associaton, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, and saw the historical and revolutionary monuments and sights of Moscow and Leningrad. Everywhere they were accorded a warm, friendly reception.

Taking part in the talks between the CPSU and LCY delegations were:

On the Soviet side, Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and sscretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Mededev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

On the Yugoslav side, M. Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; J. Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; S. Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the creative work of Soviet communists and working people in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at the revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of public life in the interests of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. He stressed the CPSU's role and responsibility for the implementation of plans designed to ensure the all-around uncovering of the material and spiritual potential of the socialist social system in the USSR, the development of its democratic principles, and the consistent implementation of the principles of social justice.

M. Renovica spoke of the activity of communists, the working class, and all the working people of Yugoslavia in implementing the 13th LCY Congress decisions in line with the strategic course elaborated by the LCY headed by J. Broz Tito. In particular, he reported on the main directions of work to further develop socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy, to improve the political system, and to put into practice the policy of economic stabilization; on the results and problems of socioeconomic development; and on the implementation of the leading ideological and political role of the LCY in society.

The attention of the participants in the talks was centered on questions of further widening and deepening Soviet-Yugoslav relations. It was noted unanimously that consistent observance of the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equal rights, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs, which are contained in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Declaration and Statement and in subsequent joint documents, and respect for the peculiarities of the paths of socialist building and the different international position of each country form a firm basis, which has proved itself in practice, for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres.

The sides expressed determination on the basis of these principles and the experience accumulated to continue to develop friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and to enrich Soviet-Yugoslav relations with new content and forms in the interests of both countries' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism. The CPSU and the LCY are in favor of continuing to strengthen the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between the two parties and countries and of a respectful attitude toward each other's interests and experience.

Here special significance is attached to broad interparty ties at various levels and the constant political dialogue between the leadership of the CPSU and the LCY and the USSR and the SFRY. The sides will seek an in-depth exchange of opinions on topical questions of the theory and practice of socialist building, and also on international questions of mutual interest.

Assessing positively the level achieved in mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres, M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica stressed their mutual commitment to the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav economic ties and the seeking out by joint efforts of new potential for resolving problems which arise in balancing trade exchange. It is proposed to launch joint work to utilize such modern forms as long-term production sharing and specialization, business contacts between economic organizations, joint capital investments, direct links between enterprises, and cooperation in key spheres of science and technology.

The successful development of ties between Soviet and Yugoslav republics, krays, cities, public organizations, and labor collectives was noted with satisfaction, and the unanimous desire was expressed to further enrich these ties and cooperation in the sphere of the press, radio, television, culture, education, sport, and tourism. Emphasis was placed on the significance of cooperation on the basis of equal rights and reciprocity in information activity, as well as broad, objective coverage by the mass media of efforts being made in the two countries in socialist building.

An in-depth exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of international problems. The participants in the talks expressed concern at the persisting tension in the world, and especially the continuing arms race and the danger of its spreading into space. The economic situation of the developing countries is deteriorating, existing crisis situations are worsening, and new ones are arising. All this gives rise to profound contradictions in international political and economic relations and creates a serious threat to peace and international security.

It is the firm conviction of both sides that in present conditions urgent actions are needed by all states and political and social forces in the struggle for general disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and for detente and peaceful coexistence. The two sides assess positively any constructive initiative and any effective step in the direction of arms reduction and disarmament. In this context M. Renovica expressed acknowledgement and support for the Soviet Union's initiatives in favor of peaceful talks, disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the ending of nuclear weapon tests.

The sides came out in favor of stepping up the discussion of disarmament problems at the United Nations, the Disarmament Conference, and other international forums with a view to the speediest elaboration of measures to ensure the elimination of arsenals of weapons of mass destruction and the channeling of the resources now spent on military purposes into the needs of socioeconomic development.

Reaffirming profound commitment to the all-European process, whose viability is attested by the results of the Stockholm Conference, the participants in the talks noted that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia consider it necessary that at the Vienna meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe a balanced development of the provisions of all sections of the Helsinki Final Act be achieved. Great significance would be attached to the holding of talks on a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

The growing role was noted of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent global factor in international relations and in the struggle for peace, equal rights, and mutual understanding, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all forms of aggression, interference, domination, and hegemony in the political and economic spheres, and for the creation of a new international economic order. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned States in Harare, decisions aimed at consistently asserting the principles of the political and economic independence of all peoples and their right to exercise sovereign choice as to their paths of development, at lessening tension, and at developing international cooperation.

M. Renovica stressed that socialist Yugoslavia, as an integral part of the Nonaligned Movement since its foundation, sees the aims and activity of the movement, based on its original principles, as the embodiment of its own commitment to the ideals of peace, progress, and socialism.

M.S. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union, regarding the Nonaligned Movement as an authoritative progress force of today in opposition to war and aggression, is prepared to cooperate actively with the nonaligned countries in resolving the complex problems which face mankind.

In the course of the talks it was noted that the grave economic situation of many developing countries is one of the most acute problems of the modern world, requiring urgent resolution with the active participation of all members of the international community.

Expressing concern at the persistence of seats of tension in southern Africa, Asia, the Near East, and Central America, M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica came out in favor of the urgent settlement of conflicts by political means through talks. They condemn the racist regime in Pretoria and its policy of apartheid and aggression, and advocate the speediest granting of independence to Namibia; they demand an end to Israel's occupation of all the Arab territories and express support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine; and they reaffirm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

The participants in the talks set forth their positions on other conflict situations and exchanged opinions on the paths for and prospect of their settlement.

M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica stressed the need for still more resolute actions by all peace-loving and progressive forces in order to turn peaceful coexistence into the universal principle of international relations. Expressing the conviction that the resolution of burning issues can only be ensuring by peaceful means, they pointed to the role of the United Nations as an irreplaceable instrument of security and cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on the communist and workers movement it was stressed that the independent elaboration and implementation by each party of its own political strategy and equal, constructive dialogue excluding a monopoly of the truth by any one party are important prerequisities for the development of cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress.

M.S. Gorbachev and M. Renovica expressed the conviction that the exchange of opinions which took place will promote the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries' peoples, the strengthening of trust, and the deepening of collaboration between the CPSU and the LCY and the USSR and the SFRY in the interests of peace and socialism.

In the context of European problems, the tense situation in the Mediterranean region was examined, and the sides reaffirmed their readiness actively to promote the region's transformation into a zone of peace, security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The creation in Europe and on other continents of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons would be a significant contribution to the cause of strengthening peace.

M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY in 1987. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

AU011318 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- The 36th meeting of the permanent subcommission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR concluded its consultations in Moscow on Wednesday [26 November] with the signing of a protocol. The delegations were headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Kiril Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The commission discussed measures serving the implementation of the agreements on further deepening cooperation between both countries concluded between the SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. It concentrated on tasks resulting from the bilateral cooperation in the CEMA comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress. Among other things they agreed on concrete stipulations on the short-term conclusion of agreements on research cooperation in the fields of robot technology, automation of assembly processes, and biotechnology.

RCP DELEGATION STUDIES ECONOMY 3-8 DEC

PM111403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of RCP officials headed by I. Ungur, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Mures Judet RCP Committee, visited the Soviet Union 3-8 December in accordance with the plan for CPSU-RCP ties.

The Romanian comrades acquainted themselves with the work experience of the CPSU in the sphere of the intensification of the national economy and acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

BOMB EXPLODES AT EMBASSY IN COPENHAGEN 13 DEC

LD141149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 14 Dec (TASS) -- Late in the evening of 13 December a bomb was thrown into the inner courtyard of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen by unknown persons. As a result of the explosion, windows were broken and a barrier was destroyed. There were no casualties from the explosion. The police believe that the bomb had a clock device.

MINISTERS SALUTE FINNISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM121603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[USSR Council of Ministers Greetings Message to Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa on Independence Day; date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland:

Accept, Mr Prime Minister, our cordial greetings and good wishes to you personally and to the Government of Finland on the occasion of your country's national day, Independence Day.

On this day we have all grounds for expressing gratification with the onward development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in various spheres, a cooperation whose significance reaches far beyond the framework of bilateral relations.

We are confident that our countries' interaction will retain its typical dynamism and innovative approach in the quest for even more efficient forms and methods of coperation to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, and in the interests of strengthening peace and security.

SHEVCHENKO SPEAKS AT ATHENS PEACE CONFERENCE

LD142302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1707 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Athens, 14 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tkachuk reports:

Thousands of inhabitants of the Greek capital came to the peace and friendship stadium today for the opening ceremony of the Conference of Five Continents for Peace and Disarmament. They welcomed representatives of 87 peace movements, prominent political and public figures, and scientists from 40 countries, including a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukraine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the opening of the conference, the head of the Soviet delegation said: The meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Reykjavik has shown that the removal of the nuclear threat is realistic and possible. The speech expressed a firm conviction that by the efforts of all peace-loving forces -- both governments and parliaments and also people themselves -- it is possible to make progress in the construction of a new nuclear-free world.

He read out the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and peoples of the world and handed its text to Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KATUSHEV VISIT TO IRAN

Meets President Khamene'i

PM121211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] According to IRNA reports, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran received in the Iranian capital K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who heads the Soviet delegation at the 10th session of the Soviet-Iranian Permanent Commission on Economic Cooperation, being held in Tehran.

In the course of the meeting, the sides expressed reciprocal desire for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Economic Protocal Signed

LD121742 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia December 12 TASS -- A protocol on developing economic relations between the USSR and Iran was signed in Tehran today, IRNA News Agency reported.

The document provides for broader cooperation in trade, transport, fisheries and other fields, as well as regular bilateral contacts at minister level.

The protocol was signed for the Soviet side by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations who led the Soviet delegation to the 10th meeting of the Soviet-Iranian Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation.

During his stay in Tehran he was received by Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and the speaker of the Iranian parliament, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

LIBYAN FOREIGN LIAISON SECRETARY PAYS VISIT

Mansur Arrives 12 Dec

LD121910 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 12 TASS -- Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau for External Ties of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived today in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Tours Leningrad

LD131721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official friendly visit to the USSR, today acquainted himself with Leningrad. A conversation with the guest took place at the Leningrad Gorispolkom. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery Kamil Hasan Mansur stood in memory of the Leningraders and soldiers who died during the Great Patriotic war and laid a wreath at the Monument to the Defense of the Motherland. Flowers were laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square. The guest acquainted himself with the sights of Leningrad and visited the town of Pushkin.

Departs for Moscow

LD141720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad, 14 Dec (TASS) -- Kamal Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today completed his visit of familiarization to Leningrad. He is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Kamal Hasan Mansur later left for Moscow.

Arrives 14 Dec

LD142053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today arrived in Moscow. He is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Meets With Shevardnadze

LD150826 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Soviet-Libyan talks have opened in Moscow today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of GPC [General People's Committee] for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Kamil Hasan Mansur arrived on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union on Friday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL HAWATIMAH VISITS MOSCOW

JN051847 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] A DFLP delegation led by DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has met in Moscow with a CPSU Central Committee delegation. The need to bring about a cease-fire and protect the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the need to quickly restore PLO unity on the basis of the Prague agreement and the Palestinian national program were emphasized during the meeting.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS LEBANON ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Amin Gemayel, president of the Lebanese Republic, a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the country's independence day. Sharing the Lebanese people's desire for peace and stability in its country, says the telegram, the Soviet Union firmly comes out in favor of putting a halt to the Israeli occupation of the territory of south Lebanon, and of preserving the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

NICARAGUAN SECURITY FORCES ARREST U.S. 'SPY'

LD141124 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Managua December 14 TASS -- Nicaragua's security bodies arrested U.S. spy Sam Hall. He was detained near the Punta Huerta Airforce Base in the environs of the Nicaraguan capital.

The documents carried by the American fully exposed him as a spy. Hall had a map and a plan in which the airforce base and other sensitive facilities were designated. Faced with irrefutable evidence, he admitted that he worked for a U.S. private organisation which is engaged in military espionage and has close contacts with the U.S. Government.

HAVANA RESIDENTS PROTEST SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

PM121417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevgeniy Bay dispatch: "United States-Cuba: Another 'Blackbird' Flight"]

[Text] Havana -- Residents of the Cuban capital gathered in front of the building of the department representing U.S. interests in Cuba to protest provocation and insolent action by its northern neighbor.

Early in the morning of 9 December the first news programs on the local radio stations and television channels reported that the previous day a U.S. SR-71 spy plane had penetrated Cuban airspace. Packed with complex electronic equipment, the black aircraft had violated the republic's air borders at a great altitude above its westernmost extremity -- Cabo San Antonio -- overflown several of the country's big cities, left Cuba in the region of Tortuguilla, but then circled back, reentered the airspace, and crossed the island in the opposite direction.

Reports published by all the country's central newspapers emphasize that this was the seventh flight by a U.S. SR-71 spy plane. The first violation of Cuban airspace occurred in April 1983, and the last at the end of October 1985.

What are the "Blackbirds" seeking in Cuba? In the opinion of experts in the military sphere, their flights have no practical purpose. Any intelligence data can also be obtained with the help of satellites with a greater degree of accuracy. It is, therefore, a question of a political act, an attempt to intimidate the independent republic. This is precisely how the people of the Island of Freedom evaluate the latest provocation.

Foreign jounalists accredited in Havana unanimously point out that never before in recent years has a provocative act by Washington elicited such a stormy response from the Cubans. One of the reasons for this is that, in addition to fueling tension with regard to Cuba, in the past few days the United States has taken a very dangerous step in escalating aggression against Nicaragua.

FURTHER DETAILS ON RYZHKOV VISIT TO KAZAKHSTAN

Visits Guryev Oblast

PM121517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Guryev Oblast"]

[Text] On 8-9 December N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Guryev Oblast in the Kazakh SSR.

He was acquainted in detail with the progress made in work to provide wellhead installations for the Tengiz oil field, where there are plans to create in the coming years a large complex of production units for the extraction and preparation of oil and gas and also the extraction of sulfur, as well as plans to build numerous infrastructure projects -- primarily housing and sociocultural projects.

During an inspection of boreholes and oil wells and also an experimental industrial installation for the preparation of oil reports were heard from specialists on the construction of Tengiz oil field projects and the tasks being resolved by the labor collectives. The drilling organization base and its exhibition of modern drilling and recovery equipment were also viewed. Specialists seriously criticized the technical standard, productivity, and quality of certain types of equipment and pipes. It was noted that the ministries and departments whose enterprises manufacture these products are reorganizing themselves too slowly, thereby placing the labor collectives working the Tengiz oil field in a difficult position.

N.I. Ryzhkov stressed in his conversations with workers and specialists that the country needs the Tengiz oil field installations to be commissioned as soon as possible. It is essential to make up for lost time, supply the construction site with everything necessary, and create good housing, social, and consumer services conditions for the people working here.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers talked with a group of Hungarian specialists from a Hungarian construction organization which is building a gas processing plant here.

He visited a fish combine under the "Guryevrybprom" Association and familiarized himself with the city and its development prospects and problems.

Fundamental issues concerning the development of the Tengiz oil field were discussed at a conference at Guryev Kazakh Communist Party Obkom in which the leaders of oblast and republic organizations and a number of ministries and departments took part.

The discussion centered on the fact that the restructuring process taking place throughout the country cannot bypass such an important region in the oil industry as Tengiz. Proceeding from the general tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the country's economic development, a fresh look should be taken at the course of and prospects for this region's development. Its development must proceed more rapidly, at a modern scientific and technical level, and with the use of advanced technology, so that all the valuable components contained in oil and gas are obtained without waste and find a use in the national economy.

The conference was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov.

Taking part in the visit to Guryev Oblast were: B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, A.A. Kulibayev, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Communist Party at Obkom, Ye.T. Taskinbayev, chairman of Guryev Oblispolkom, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Ends Astrakhan Trip

PM121601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Tour Ends"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in Astrakhan Oblast 9-10 December, visited the large gas condensate complex being built near the oblast center. The active opening up of the richest mineral reserves, including the Astrakhan field, plays an important role in the strategy of accelerating the country's economic and social development.

Preparations for the commissioning of the first stage of this major 5-year plan project have now entered the final stages here. When it reaches its design capacity, the enterprises will make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the country's Energy Program, the development of the chemical industry, and the production of mineral fertilizers.

During the tour of wells and the gas refinery N.I. Ryzhkov conversed with workers and specialists and asked about the collective's state of preparedness to use the new equipment which will provide the basis for a highly automated production process, as well as about conditions of labor and life.

At the Molodezhnyy settlement a conference was held attended by members of the party obkom bureau and leaders of the plant, oblast organizations, and several ministries and departments. It examined the paramount task of the builders and users of the complex and said that, in the remaining days of 1986, it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on completing construction and installation work and to hand over the first stage of the complex, including environmental protection installations, on time and with high standards of workmanship.

Much attention was paid to questions of accelerating construction of the complex' second stage and providing everything necessary for this area of work. It was emphasized that questions concerning housing construction for the collective and the satisfaction of its other social, consumer service, and cultural requirements must be constantly in the forefront.

N.I. Ryzhkov addressed the conference.

He also visited the site of the "Lotos" plant, which is under construction and has already started producing components for offshore oil drilling and production platforms.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers saw several newly built projects in Astrakhan and asked about progress in fulfilling the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to ensure the construction of housing and social and consumer projects in the city.

Taking part in the tour of Astrakhan Oblast were B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.A. Borodin, first secretary of the Astrakhan CPSU Obkom; M.A. Tyurin, chairman of the Astrakhan Oblispolkom; and leaders of several USSR ministries.

N.I. Ryzhkov returned to Moscow 10 December.

DEMICHEV VISITS TASHKENT, HOLDS TALKS

LD151107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 December, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A business-like conversation about the style and methods of work of soviets of people's deputies at the current stage took place. In this connection, particular attention was drawn to the decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the measures for further enhancing the role and increasing the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the light of the decisions by the 27th CPSU Congress. It was stressed that it offers possibilities to use the huge potential of local governing bodies and to increase their activity in economic and cultural construction.

Comrade Demichev visited Tashkent's industrial enterprises. In conversations with their managers and workers, questions of finding the best ways to implement new managerial and economic methods, implementing the transition to financial autonomy and self-financing, were raised in particular. He also visited some of the town's trade enterprises and acquainted himself with the Uzbek VKNK [expansion unknown]. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Nishanov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers, accompanied Comrade Demichev.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES VORONEZH OBKOM

LD121311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the organizational work of the Voronezh Obkom in increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry products in the winter period 1986-87. The resolution notes that there are major shortcomings and omissions in the work of the Voronezh Obkom in mobilizing labor collectives for increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry produce.

The production and procurements of meat and milk have not been growing over the last two 5-year plans, and extensive factors prevail in the development of the sector. These examples of stagnation are protracted. In many indicators the oblast has lost the positions previously gained, especially as regards grain. The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the major omissions that exist in the development of animal husbandry and fodder production have been caused by the weak organizational and political work of the obkom, many party gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations in the labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee has declared the organizational work of the Voronezh Obkom in increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry products to be unsatisfactory. Serious omissions in work on guiding the development of animal husbandry and an uncritical evaluation of the situation that has taken shape in the agrarian sector of the oblast's economy have been pointed out in a strict manner to Comrade Ignatov, first secretary of the party obkom, and Comrade Voropayev, member of the obkom bureau and chairman of the oblispolkom. The Voronezh Obkom and party gorkoms and raykoms have been charged with taking immediate measures to remove the shortcomings that exist, and to raise the level of organizational and political work in labor collectives in rural areas.

Further Details

LD121457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the organizational work of the Voronezh Obkom in increasing production and procurements of animal husbandry products in the winter period 1986-87. [passage omitted] The resolution notes that the production and procurement of meat and milk over the last two 5-year plans have not grown, and extensive factors prevail in the development of the sector. The reason for the long backlog in animal husbandry is the failure of party, local municipal, and economic bodies to assess the importance of the swift development of the fodder base as a whole. The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the major omissions in the development of animal husbandry and fodder production are caused by weak organizational and political work by the obkom, many gorkoms and raykoms of the party, and primary party organizations in labor kollektivs. The style and methods of leadership are being improved slowly in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Reorganization is essentially being replaced by general appeals and proclamations. The selection and placement of cadres is frequently carried out without profound study of their business and political qualities. The CPSU Central Committee declared the organizaional work by the Voronezh Party Obkom in increasing the production and procurement of animal husbandry products unsatisfactory.

The party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to take urgent measures to remove existing shortcomings, and to implement a set of measures to raise the efficiency of production. It has been proposed that the efforts of labor kollektivs should be directed toward the successful wintering of cattle and the fuller use of existing reserves and potential to increase the production of animal husbandry products.

The CPSU Central Committee obliged the party obkom and oblispolkom, CPSU gorkoms, raykoms and rayispolkoms, the oblast agro-industrial committee, and the rayon agro-industrial associations to pay greater concern for people, to create all the necessary conditions for highly productive work by them.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 29 NOV

PM150915 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 29 November in Minsk.

The plenum examined the question "On Restructuring the Work of the Republic's Primary Party Organizations and Increasing Their Influence on Accelerating Labor Collectives' Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Demands."

N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: A.S. Kamay, first secretary of Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; T.G. Orda, assistant team leader and party group organizer at Grodno Oblast's "Korelichi" Breeding Plant; V.A. Pechennikov, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.I. Savanovich, mining machine operator and party committee member at the 50-Letiye SSSR "Beloruskaliy" Production Association; V.S. Leonov, first secretay of the Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; A.M. Glebko, secretary at the Belorussian State Agro-industrial Committee Party Committee; A.N. Bychek, second secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; M.A. Stoma, leader of a team of painters at Novopolotsk's No. 16 "Neftestroy" Construction Trust and member of the party organization commission for monitoring the management's activity; V.G. Galko, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; N.I. Afanasyev, general director of the "Gomselmash" Production Association; V.N. Getmanchuk, first secretary of Ivanovskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom; R. Ye. Karachun, party committee secretary at Khotimskiy Rayon's "III International" Kolkhoz; V.I. Boris, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; A.P. Ogarkova, teacher at Kamenetskiy Rayon's Vysokovskaya Secondary School and secretary of the primary party organization; B.I. Yezhenkin, repairman at Vitebsk's "Evistor" Plant and secretary of a shop party organization; I.P. Makalovich, editor of ZVYAZDA; and G.V. Kupchenko, senior scientific worker and party bureau secretary at the Belorussian Academy of Sciences Physics and Technical Institute.

The plenum heard a briefing from N.A. Makayed, Belorussian minister of trade, "On the Work of the Belorussian Ministry of Trade To Implement the Criticisms and Proposals Addressed to it During the Report and Election Campaign in the Republic's Party Organization."

L.L. Lappo, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, spoke on this question.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

N.S. Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

LITHUANIAN CP CC PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM150921 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fifth Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 29 November. The following questions were discussed -- "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Further Intensifying Stockraising in Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions' and "On Enhancing the Role of Measures of Party Influence in Educating Communists."

P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithunanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the first question.

The following took part in the debate -- Ya.S. Fedorovich, first secretary of Trakayskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Raykom; Z.K. Luksheniye, milkmaid at Vlilkavishskiy Rayon's "Shilupe" Kolkhoz; G.P. Pilkauskas, director of Panevezhskiy Rayon's "Stanyunay" Experimental Farm; Yu.I. Bernatavichus, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian State Agro-industrial Committee; C.P. Motuzene, secretary of the primary party organization at Rokishkiskiy Rayon's "Taribine Zhyame" Kolkhoz; A.A. Matsaytis, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; Z.V. Rimpo, livestock unit chief of Shalchininskiy Rayon's "Za Rodinu" Kolkhoz; B.I. Poshkus, director of the Agricultural Economics Scientific Research Institute; Ya.P. Greychyuvene, first secretary of Kayshyadorskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Raykom; I.K. Yagminas, director of Plungeskiy Rayon's Retavskiy Sovkhoz-Technical College; I.S. Komaishko, first deputy chairman of Shvenchenskiy Rayispolkom and chairman of the Rayon Agro-industrial Association; Z.A. Machernyus, chairman of Mazheykskiy Rayispolkom; and A.S. Kayris, director of the Lithuanian Stockraising Scientific Research Institute.

N.A. Mitkin, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee delivered a report on the second question on the agenda.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the question under discussion.

A.M. Yarchak, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

AZERBAIJAN CP CC PLENUM DISCUSSES UNEARNED INCOME

LD132333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] The tasks of the party organization of the republic in strengthening the struggle against unearned incomes was discussed today by a plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. It was noted that steps taken to bring about order in the cotton growing and cotton ginning industry, on raising the personal responsibility of the cadres for the section of work with which they have been tasked, and the strengthening of supervision and discipline have produced positive results.

The output of cotton fiber has significantly increased. The number of claims for the replacement of defective goods has decreased by almost half, and loopholes for pilfering have been blocked.

Alongside this, it was stressed in the report by Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and in speeches that in the struggle against unearned incomes there are still many unutilized reserves. It has to be undertaken in all sections in a comprehensive, combative, and uncompromising way.

It was noted at the plenum that at the root of many shortcomings are serious omissions in the selection, deployment, and training of cadres. The conditions which facilitate the pilfering of socialist property are being removed slowly.

Taking part in the work of the plenum was Obolentsev, deputy chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

RAZUMOVSKIY, OTHERS ADDRESS PARTY WORK SEMINAR

PM121039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] A seminar for chairmen of auditing commissions of union republic communist parties, kray and oblast party organizations, and the Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev city party organizations, was held at the Institute for Enhancing the Qualifications of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The participants in the seminar examined the basic avenues of the improvement and restructuring of auditing work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of auditing commissions in connection with the adoption of the new regulations for local party organization auditing commission, and exchanged work experience.

They were addressed by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; N.Ye. Kruchina, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; and senior CPSU Central Committee officials.

MOLDAVIA's GROSSU, CHEBAN REPLY TO CRITICISM

PM121110 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Replies from S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and I. Cheban, Moldavian SSR prosecutor, under the rubric "Returning to an Earlier Article": "Protest to the Prosecutor" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "Protest to the Prosecutor" -- that was the title of N. Limonov's article (SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 10 and 11 October). In the article the newspaper returned to a whole series of violations in the process of the preliminary investigation into the case of worker Petr Koval, which had been discussed in the courtroom sketch "Two Clean Sheets" (SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 29 March this year). First, unlawful arrest and detention in a solitary confinement block pending investigation, then a year's forced labor. And all this in order to conceal the true culprits in illegal housing allocation, which has been going on for years. In defiance of the facts, in their replies to this article V. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy Moldavian Communist Party Gorkom, V. Pushkash, chairman of the republic's Supreme Court, and S. Shumeyko, Moldavian SSR deputy prosecutor, basically covered up violations of the norms of social justice.

The article evoked many responses. Chief among them was the demand unswervingly to assert justice. In many letters readers tell of their own troubles too -- an unjust verdict, housing refusal, illegal dismissal from work... These letters have been sent to the competent bodies for full investigation.

Official replies were also received from the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican prosecutor's office.

[Grossu reply begins] The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee reports that the critical material set forth in the articles "Two Clean Sheets" and "Protest to the Prosecutor" was examined at a session of the Modavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The resolution adopted notes that the articles correctly reflect the facts concerning the gross violation of housing legislation in Beltsy City.

These violations were widespread in connection with the commissioning of apartment blocks in the city center, leading to the resettlement in these apartments of more than 30 workers not in need of improved housing conditions and not in the waiting line. This pernicious practice of allocating apartments without regard for housing legislation was a consequence of the fact that former party gorkom First Secretary V.M. Yukin and former gorispolkom Chairman G.D. Gusak, instead of taking the proper measures to stop these illegal actions, themselves displayed political shortsightedness and lack of principle, violating the principle of social justice and sanctioning the unjustified handover of apartment.

G.A. Botnar, former city prosecutor, exercised inadequate supervision of compliance with housing legislation.

In a resolution adopted on 13 August 1985 "On Instances of Gross Violations of Established Procedure for the Allocation of Housing Space and the Allocation of Land Plots for Individual Housing Construction in the Republic," the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee gave a principled assessment of these negative phenomena, which had become widespread in Beltsy City and other regions. It drew the attention of V.M. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy party gorkom, to the impermissibility of the shortcomings indicated, and instructed that the actions of the communists who had used their official position to improve their housing conditions illegally be examined within a 3-month period.

However, as was revealed by a check when this question was being prepared for the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, V.M. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy party gorkom, and V.A. Molozhen, chairman of the gorispolkom, did not completely fulfill the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's demands set forth in the 13 August 1985 resolution.

The party gorkom did not take concrete measures, nor did it point out to primary party organizations the need to resolutely cut short every unjustified instance of the allocation of housing and to take strict party proceedings against communists who had unlawfully improved their housing conditions, as a result of which a number of primary party organizations took a liberal view of communists who had perpetrated these violations. The violations exposed are being eradicated extremely slowly by the gorispolkom.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee relieved V.M. Yukin of his post as Modavian SSR minister of consumer services for political shortsightedness and for flagrantly flouting the principle of social justice in resolving housing questions and sanctioning the unlawful handover of apartments to leadership workers while he was first secretary of Beltsy Party Gorkom.

G.D. Gusak was relieved of his post as deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade for ignoring the demands of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and for numerous gross violations of housing legislation while he was chairman of Beltsy Gorispolkom.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee instructed Kishinev Party Gorkom to examine the question of party proceedings against CPSU members, Yukin, Gusak, and Botnar, beginning with the primary party organizations, and reprimanded V.M. Iovv, first secretary of Beltsy party gorkom, for failing to take effective measures to fulfill the 13 August 1985 Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee resolution and for lack of principle in evaluating the critical materials published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

V.A. Molozhen, member of the CPSU and chairman of Beltsy Gorispolkom, was severely reprimanded for his lack of exactingness toward ispolkom workers as regards the imposition of order on the housing question and for failing to take effective measures to eliminate the violations.

The Central Committee instructed Beltsy Party Gorkom and gorispolkom to adopt exhaustive measures to eliminate the violations of housing legislation.

Comrade A.V. Churilov, prosecutor of the general supervision administration at the USSR Prosecutor's Office, having studied the materials of the criminal case, finds no grounds for protesting the sentence passed on P.P. Koval or for taking proceedings against staffers of the Beltsy City prosecutor's office.

S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

[Cheban reply begins] The article "Protest to the Prosecutor" has been examined.

Gross violations of housing legislation in the allocation of new apartments and improved housing conditions to a number of leaders of the city's enterprises and organizations did indeed occur in Beltsy in 1980-83. This was done in response to petitions from the party gorkom and gorispolkom leadership as well as republican ministries and departments. Official apartments were also frequently allocated other than for the proper purpose. For these reasons the rights of many families, first and second class invalids, and participants in the Great Patriotic War to receive housing were flouted.

In 1986 to date, the city prosecutor has issued 45 authorizations for administrative eviction of persons arbitrarily occupying housing. In 1984-86 15 statements of claim were put to the people's court demanding the recognition of orders as ineffective and the eviction of citizens from apartments obtained unlawfully. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 10 people exposed as having committed official fraud and forgery of documents with the aim of improving their housing conditions in violation of the law.

At the same time there were a number of shortcomings in the work of the Beltsy prosecutor's office in implementing prosecutor's supervision of the fulfillment of housing legislation. Local favoritism was not opposed in every case, nor was there a principled assessment of every instance of violation in the allocation of apartments to leadership workers, and unlawful decisions on granting them housing were not protested. Checks on the fulfillment of this legislation were not carried out in sufficient depth by the gorispolkom.

The article "Protest to the Prosecutor" was discused at a session of the Moldavian SSR Prosecutor's Office collegium. Comrade Botnar was reprimanded for omissions in the organization of prosecutor's supervision in his period of work as Beltsy City prosecutor. [paragraph continues]

The attention of Comrade Ye.G. Russu, the city's present prosecutor, was drawn to shortcomings in the organization and implementation of supervision of the fulfillment of housing legislation.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD AT CHERNOBYL AES

LD132146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] A news conference took place today at the Chernobyl AES devoted to the completion of the initial stage in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the fourth power unit. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports:

[Sokolov] The news conference was held by the station's managers, representatives of the governmental commission, of ministries and departments, scientists who took part in eliminating the consequences of the accident, and party and trade union personnel of the station.

Its director (Erik Nikolayevich Pozdyshev) opened the conference by saying:

[Begin (Pozdyshev) recording] Over this period gargantuan work has been undertaken which is hard to overestimate. Both units have now been brought up to their planned capacity. Well, as you can see for yourselves, normal operational activity has started, and we are preparing to move onward toward the autumn-winter maximum.

From the moment of its start-up, our atomic power station has produced, by means of two units, more than 1.6 billion kilowat hours of electricity. [end recording]

[Sokolov] In answer to questions by journalists concerning the situation at the damaged fourth unit, (Vladimir Fedorovich Shikalov), representative of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, said that the unit has been reliably isolated in a sarcophagus, and the residual processes, which are being stringently monitored, are progressively fading.

Concerning the station's future, representative of the govenmental commission (Viktor Fedorivich Murko) said:

[Begin (Murko) recording] Work is continuing to return the third power unit into service. This work is connected with a revision of the equipment and with decontamination work being carried out at the normal level. At the same time, preparations are underway in order to continue the construction of the fifth and sixth power units next year.

Today, the situation in the area of the station is normal. The plans set by the Party Central Committee and by the Soviet Government are being fulfilled. Work is under way for erecting the town of Slavutich. The building site will be ready by the new year. We have already begun to receive goods. Work to equip the river port is under way. The first motor vessels have arrived there. In general, the whole complex of work for this year will be successfully fulfilled. [end recording]

LEADERSHIP ISSUES REPORT ON CHERNOBYL CLEANUP

PM151313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] An especially important stage of the work for eliminating consequences of the accident has been completed at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant as a result of the implementation of major scientific, technical and other measures.

The state commission has accepted for exploitation a complex of protection structures for the damaged power unit. The destroyed reactor has ceased to be a source of radioactive contamination of environment. After the implementation of all the necessary safety measures the first and the second power generating units were put into operation.

The completion of this stage and the fulfillment in a short period of time of large-scale tasks aimed at eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant became possible because of the dedicated heroic labour of workers, engineers and technicians, scientists and specialists, officers and men of the Soviet Army. This was the objective of organizing and political work of the party and Soviet bodies, ministries, and organizations of the USSR.

The extremely complicated work to entomb the destroyed power generating unit which had no analogies in national and world practice was carried out in difficult conditions. This unique structure designed by Soviet scientists and specialists is fitted out with necessary equipment, diagnosing instruments and control facilities. Modern equipment was used during its construction. Some 300,000 cubic metres of concrete were laid. Metal structures weighing over 6,000 tons were assembled. Measures were taken to decontaminate buildings and structure of the nuclear power plant, as well as equipment of the first and second power units down to the level corresponding to the established norms.

Much has been done to ensure the safety of the population, to protect people's health. Large-scale medical check-up of people with the use of modern methods was carried out. 237 people were hospitalized with the diagnosis of radiation sickness. All the most up-to-date methods were used in their medical treatment. Unfortunately, as it has been reported already, the lives of 28 people could not be saved. At present most of the people affected by the disease started working.

The evacuation of the population from danger zone was organized efficiently. A total of 116,000 people were resettled. The necessary living and working conditions were provided for them. Some 12,000 comfortable houses with allotments, more than 200 social and cultural facilities, new roads and engineering structures were built. Practically all the able-bodied evacuees were given appropriate jobs in their new areas of settlement.

For the purpose of creating normal living and working conditions for the exploitation personnel of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and builders who were eliminating the consequences of the accident the Zelyony Mys settlement for rotating shifts was put into service in the Kiev Oblast. 8,000 flats were given to their families in Kiev and Chernigov. The construction of a new town for power engineering workers is under way.

The state rendered substantial material assistance to the population affected by the accident. The people are being paid compensation for inflicted damage. The aggregate sum channelled for this purpose amounts to some 800 million roubles. Apart from that, considerable resources were spent on the construction of apartment houses and social and cultural facilities. Displaying a feeling of collectivism and high civic awareness Soviet people transferred to the relief fund for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant some 520 million robles.

Decontamination was conducted on a large scale in the areas affected by radioactive contamination. 500 populated localities, some 60,000 housing units and other buildings were decontaminated. A large amount of work was carried out for protecting water resources from radioactive substances. Dozens of kilometers of protecting dikes were built in the floodlands of the Pripyat, Braginka and Dnieper rivers. As a result of it, the quality of water in the Dnieper basin meets sanitary norms.

Special treatment of farm lands is being carried out throughout the zone. Measures are being taken to create conditions for the resumption of agricultural activities with due account for the soil and climatic characteristic features of that region.

All that has been done to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant resulted in a dramatic improvement of the radiation situation in the 30-km zone and the territory adjacent to it.

Necessary measures are being taken for ensuring the safety of all operating nuclear power plants, for raising the level of the exploitation of equipment, of production and technological discipline, of the skill of the personnel. The exactingness on the part of corresponding inspection bodies was intensified. The USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Engineering was created. An interdepartmental scientific and technological council for nuclear power engineering was set up at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology to coordinate the work of the ministries.

Our cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency has been considerably expanded and consolidated of late. The agency was given all the necessary information on the causes of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and on measures taken to eliminate its consequences. Serious steps were taken to realize Soviet initiatives for creating an international regime of a safe development of nuclear power engineering at a special session of IAEA General Conference convened at the proposal of this country.

The initiatives were widely supported, and documents of much importance were adopted -- the convention of a prompt warning and on the rendering of assistance in case of a nuclear accident. Last November the conventions were ratified by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet Union met with gratitude numerous manifestations of sympathy and support on the part of foreign organizations, officials and separate individuals in connnection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The grave consequences of the accident remind once again of a great responsibility of all the countries for averting a nuclear threat, for a complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world.

Our people will remember forever with a feeling of profound thankfulness the civic and labor feat of workers, engineers, scientists, specialists, officers and men of the Soviet Armed Forces accomplished in the course of the localization of the Chernobyl accident and elimination of its consequences. [paragraph continues]

The party and the state appreciate to the full their contribution to this difficult and responsible undertaking. A large group of most distinguished civilian workers and Army servicemen were awarded Soviet orders and medals.

A difficult stage of the work has been completed. As is known, Soviet people were informed of the causes of the accident, of conclusions drawn from the results of the investigation and measures for ensuring the safety and complete reliability of nuclear power plants. These measures are being consistently put into practice. Much remains to be done. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers charged all those who are taking part in this extremely important work with the task of realizing to the full the outlined program of eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

[Below the report PRAVDA carries a 7-inch by 5-inch wide-angle photograph showing a wall-size control board and two banks of monitoring and control equipment manned by service personnel in white uniforms. The photograph is credited to its Special Correspondent A. Nazarenko and is captioned "No 1 Power Unit at the Chernobyl AES Is Working."]

TALYZIN ADDRESSES COURSE ON ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

PM121541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadres Training"]

[Text] Training courses for senior officials from the fuel and energy and construction industry complex sectors, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, and central planning, financial, and economic organs ended in the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute for Enhancing the Qualifications of Leaders at the Top Echelon of State Administration.

Deputy ministers, main administration chiefs, science and production association directors, and leaders of major enterprises and organizations under union, union-republic, and republican ministries and departments studied topical questions of economic theory and economic management practice, as well as methods and means for implementing the party's economic and social policy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and improving the economic machinery and management in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) and June (1986) Plenums, and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The course covered a detailed examination of questions concerning the intensification and increased efficiency of production, resource-saving and the utilization of secondary resources, the enhancement of labor productivity, the reduction of prime costs, and the improved quality of industrial output and consumer goods.

Particular attention was given to studying the experience of transferring sectors, associations, and enterprises to new conditions of economic management, the utilization of economic methods of management and advanced methods of labor organization and incentives, the introduction of complete financial autonomy and the principle of self-financing, and the activation of reserves for economic growth and social development of labor collectives.

For the students attending the course, a special section was devoted to questions of cadres policy in the light of modern requirements, and of improving the system of training and enhancing the qualifications of cadres in all echelons and at all levels of management.

The students were addressed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; USSR Ministers V.A. Dinkov, S.V. Kolpakov, S.F. Voyenushkin, and L.I. Khitrun; N.V. Gorshkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science; Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; USSR ministry and department leaders V.M. Germash and V.V. Naydenov; Academicians A.G. Aganbegyan, N.N. Moiseyev, and Ye.P. Velikhov of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician V.A. Tikhonov of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; administration and section leaders from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the RSFSR Ministry of Social Security; Hero of Socialist Labor N.I. Travkin, chief of the No 18 "Mosoblselstroy" Trust; and professors and lecturers from the academy.

ARRESTS, EXPULSIONS FOLLOW BLACK SEA DISASTER

LD130812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0741 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TASS) -- The reasons for the collision between the liner "Admiral Nakhimov" and the "Petr Vasev," which led to the wreck of the liner and the loss of human lives, were gross violations of the rules of maritime safety and criminal negligence by the captains in carrying out their duties. This was stressed by the colleagues of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet at its routine meeting.

The captains of both vessels have been arrested and are under investigation.

Stanislav Lukyanchenko, head of the Black Sea Maritime Shipping Line, has been expelled from the CPSU and removed from his post for unsatisfactory work in heading the shipping line. Anatoliy Goldobenko, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet; and B. Maynagashev, member of the colleagium and chairman of the Moreplavaniye foreign trade association, have been released from their posts and given a severe party punishment. Boris Yunitsyn, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, has been called to account by the party.

Measures have been envisioned to increase the safety of shipping and to increase the responsibility of managers for the organization of work on ships.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON UKRAINIAN CC PLENUM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "PRAVDA Notes Ukrainian Central Committee Plenum" published in the 12 December Soviet DAILY REPORT, page R 4, last paragraph, line five:

...past 15 years. Grain crop varieties derived from the selection work of the once-famous Institute of Plant-Growing, Selection, and Genetics now headed by B.P. Guryev occupy only 11 percent of all the land areas within the institute's zone of activity. The Ukrainian Communist ...(supplying dropped elements and rewording).

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR DISCUSSES QUALITY CONTROL

ID131831 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 12 December 1986 carries a 25-minute program entitled "The State Acceptance Service: The Struggle for Quality" with the participation of USSR Deputy Prosecutor General Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov. The program consists of two video reports, after each of which Naydenov and an unidentified interviewer discuss the points raised in the video reports.

The first video report shows production at the Zarya footwear plant at an unidentified location. Staff at a shoe store criticize the quality of Zarya's output, saying that it is much worse than that made by the Burevestnik plant. They say that most of Zarya's output is defective because of the poor work done by the Zarya technical control department which approves the defective footwear. The narrator says: "In the current year the trade has returned footwear worth some R3 million to the factory. Compensation amounting to 20 percent -- no less than R50,000 -- has been paid. This shows that everything is not yet in order as regards the production of good-quality output at this enterprise. In July 1986 the State Trade Inspectorate and the rayon's public prosecutor's office also carried out a check there. Measures were adopted but, as we can see, the state of affairs is improving only very slowly. And the main thing is the technical control department which, as you could see for yourselves, has not been carrying out its obligations properly."

The following discussion then takes place:

[Begin recording] [Interviewer] Viktor Vasilyevich, you know that the law envisages a whole range of measures in the struggle for quality. The law is varied. Labor law comes into it here. There is also civic law and liability. And there is criminal law and liability. Is the law functioning here? That is the first question. And the second question is: What are the successes here in the application of the rules in force? And why did it prove necessary to adopt in addition this major provision about the state acceptance of output?

[Naydenov] Well, first of all, I would like to say that the work by the procuracy agencies to combat poor-quality output, is being carried out of course. I would like to tell you that, say, in the past 1 and 1/2 years the number of actions, if one speaks of civic financial liability, has increased 2.5 times in our country. And the amount recovered from guilty persons has also increased considerably, and comes to hundreds of millions of rubles.

[Interviewer] From specific culprits?

Naydenov From specific culprits, from specific culprits. This is one aspect of the issue. And here I could say -- of course, this is an extreme measure -- the law permits criminal proceedings to be instituted against persons guilty of turning out incomplete nonstandard, poor-quality output. Article 152 of the RSFSR criminal code permits this. There are similar articles in the codes of other union republics which permit criminal proceedings to be instituted against guilty persons. I would like to stress -- and the practice exists -- I would like to stress here that when it is a matter of instituting criminal proceedings, the guilty persons, mainly the manager of an enterprise, the chief engineer, the technical control department head, are held criminally liable and the entire material loss is subsequently recovered from them. I would like to add one more factor. Where full financial liability was at issue -- well, this was perhaps not in the notes: I simply want to tell you this -- I spoke of full financial liability, criminal liability. But I did not speak of limited liability. The question of limited liability has to be brought into this part because it is extremely important in the struggle for improved quality of output.

[Interviewer] So what is the limited liability, Viktor Vasilyevich?

[Naydenov] Limited means that if, say, managers commit certain irregularities in the treatment, say, of raw materials, in the acceptance of raw materials, or commit some other irregularities, then limited liability may be applicable. Incidentally, this concerns not only the managers themselves, but also others, in particular, workers. You know, Aleksandr Maksimovich, that legislation has varied on this question.

At one time these matters of limited liability could only be decided by judges after notification by the administration or, say following the action of the prosecutor. After that, in (?1983) the right was granted to recover one-third of the loss caused from these persons. In 1986 a new role was adopted which has essentially altered the previous rules. The essence of this rule lies in the fact that now losses of a month's wages can be recovered from such persons. [end recording]

The second video report shows a department store sales assistant complaining of unfashionable raincoats produced by the Raduga garment factory. They are made of polyester, a fabric that has long been obsolete and is not waterproof she says, going on to say that their colors and styles are uninteresting. One such coat is examined; it turns out to have been made in October 1984. The style of the raincoat has not changed for 5-6 years. These raincoats remain unsold, the assistant says, but Raduga continues making them from the same fabrics and in the same styles. The report then cuts to a factory technical control department showing a collection of coats that were returned because of production defects. The defects were not discovered by the technical control department because a visual method of inspection was used. There is footage of coats that have passed through the technical control department being taken off hangers and heaped loose on a van so that they get creased and possibly even soiled. There are no vans available which could transport the coats using hangers.

The following discussion ensues:

[Begin recording] [Naydenov] I think that inasmuch as this has now become known to us, we will instruct the competent prosecutors to investigate all this and ask the manager why such an outrageous practice has been in existence for such a long time and why no one has borne any responsibility for this.

[Interviewer] Viktor Vasilyevich, so the arsenal of available remedies works, say, as follows: Criminal proceedings are instituted against guilty persons, that is to say when the defective output has already been produced we can use the weapon of the law and punish those guilty, and even compensate for the loss somewhere. But the defective output has already been perpetrated, the loss has already been inflicted. What do you think? What will be introduced by the Council of Ministers resolution on state acceptance that is new in this sense?

[Naydenov] Well, here I would like to say first of all that the State Acceptance Service which will be introduced in our country on 1 January will make it possible first of all to tackle questions of the regulation of technical and planning documentation.

[Interviewer] That is to say, the very basis -- the requirements for various goods?

[Naydenov] Yes, from the very beginning.

[Interviewer] Will it introduce order in the documentation itself?

[Naydenov] It will introduce order in technical and planning documentation.

[Interviewer] That is to say, it will make it possible to assess quality?

[Naydenov] Of course!

[Interviewer] I understand. This is very important.

[Naydenov] Here they will already see the possible cause of the production of poor-quality and nonstandard output. That's the first thing.

[Interviewer] That's very important.

[Naydenov] Second, the fact that technological discipline will be made more stringent by the people who will accept the output, precisely the people from the State Acceptance Service, is also important.

[Interviewer] And technological discipline is essentially the handling of a commodity until it is finished?

[Naydenov] Yes, until it is finished.

[Interviewer] Defective goods can be eliminated so as to...

[Naydenov, interrupting] Prevent many defective goods where there are shortcomings, miscalculations, which can occur and thus, make suggestions in good time and remove them.

Further, the State Acceptance Service will also have a great role in toughening up the struggle itself against defective goods. That is to say, if such output is nevertheless produced, the State Acceptance Service will not accept it and will tell the management of the enterprise: You have turned out defective goods which are of no use to anyone. You must redo all this.

[Interviewer] And will even take party, evidently, in the discussion of those measures which will make the redoing possible.

[Naydenov] Yes. And, incidentally, the duties of the State Acceptance Service also include not only eliminating, so to speak, defective goods and tackling those questions of which I spoke, but, also investigating, together with the enterprise, those miscalculations, shortcomings and oversights which are being perpetrated, also, say, during the preparation of planning documentation, in the technological part of the operation, in the very act of ending production of defective goods. This will be discussed jointly with the collective and with the management, and specific measures will be outlined to eliminate those shortcomings, those flaws which have resulted in the production of poor-quality output.

[Interviewer] That is a very important feature of the new legislation. Viktor Vasilyevich, I think that we would be right if we imagine the measures taken, namely the adoption of the resolution on the State Acceptance Service of output, as the start of the struggle for improved quality of output. [end recording]

The interviewer then signs off the program.

NEED FOR COORDINATION AT ENERGY COMPLEX STRESSED

LD142250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Commentary by Larissa Ulyanenko]

[Text] The new oil- and gas-bearing basin comprises four oblasts in Kazakhstan: These are Guriyev, Mangyshlak, Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts; and, in the RSFSR, Kalmyk ASSR; Saratov; Volgograd; and Astrakhan Oblasts. Geographical scope and mineral deposits that guarantee a long-term natural oil flow production method -- that is the Prikaspiyskiy Oil and Gas Complex.

Its uniqueness and special value consist in the fact that the oil and gas found here have a high percentage of sulfur. However, the great depth at which these minerals occur and the anamalously high formation pressure require not only new technological processes, but, essentially, new equipment. Let us state outright: In some cases, equipment we make ourselves is, for the time being, significantly inferior to that made abroad; in other cases, it is simply does not exist. And casing and drill pipes, extra-strong drilling bits, well service equipment, blowout preventing equipment are needed; the latter safeguarding both work safety and ecological cleanliness, reliable protection of the environment. Since the region's development provides for work lasting many decades, it is perfectly obvious that what is needed is equipment of our own, made here -- and it is a task of state importance, affecting engineering industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and other ministries which, it would seem, ought to work with the oil extraction workers hand-in-hand.

For the time being, however, this is far from being the case. Even exploratory drilling -- and, as you know, it is precisely this that determines the growth in deposits -- is being done by enterprises belonging to different departments. That is why specialists involved in working the deposits voiced their grievances to representatives of various ministries during the trip which Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers made to the enterprises and fields of the Prikaspiye region. I wish to acquaint you with the view of the chief geologist of the Prikaspiyeburneft Association, Telenbey Skachelevich Bagov.

[Begin Bagov Recording] The extraordinarily difficult geological and technical conditions of drilling in the Caspian Depression [Prikaspiyskaya Vpadnina] require a special extent of engineering backup. The new oil- and gas-bearing basin requires a strong scientific base and reliable provision of technological equipment. However, the prospecting and exploration work in the Prikaspiye region is, for the time being, done by various enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Geology and of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry. However, what is needed today like never before is coordination of the work; this could be secured by an interdepartmental body. Life itself requires that it should be set up. [end recording]

BRIEFS

KALININ AES -- Kalinin, 13 Dec (TASS) -- The second set of Kalinin Atomic Electric Power Station in central Russia has been linked to the unified power grid of the USSR. Construction of this second million-kilowatt unit of the atomic giant has now been completed. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1809 GMT 13 Dec 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 11-14 DEC NOTED

LD150156 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 11 to 14 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 Dec

Kirghiz SSR: Farmers in Chuy Valley and Osh Oblast have completed targets, ahead of schedule, for sales of alfalfa seed to the state. Altogether throughout the republic more than 6,000 metric tons of seeds have been sent to procurement points; half of this amount has been dispatched to the all-union reserves. Another 3,000 metric tons will be sent to fraternal republics by spring sowing time. (0300)

Kaluga Oblast has prefulfilled the annual plan for sale of milk, meat, and eggs to the state. The oblast's farms will sell 3,000 metric tons of meat and 17,000 metric tons of milk above plan by the end of the year. (1200)

12 Dec -- No fileworthy items were monitored.

13 Dec

Kazakhstan: Abundant snow is falling. Virtually all the republic's oblasts have fields covered in snow. Many farms in the republic's virgin lands have taken tractor teams into the fields to carry out snow retention work. This winter it is planned to carry out such work on 28 million hectares in the republic. (0300)

14 Dec

Altay grain growers have prepared first-class seeds for all fields which are farmed intensively. Next spring this acreage will be more than 1 million hectares. The best spring wheat will be planted: varieties such as Omskaya-9, Rossiyanka, and Vega. Such seeds have been fully prepared in the kray and put into winter storage. Intensive farming will expand in the kray in this 5-year plan period and apart from spring wheat will include winter rye, groat crops, sunflower, and sugar beet. (0500)

IVASHCHENKO DESCRIBES LAND RECLAMATION PROCEDURES

OW101323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0320 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Commentary Preceding and following the documentary film "Thought on RSFSR Fields" by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] It must be said that land reclamation in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Region has not been conducted as desired these last few years. Why? Because for 12 years preference was given to land drainage, while land reclamation includes removing bushes, levelling hillocks, bringing in peat, treating acid soils, fertilizing, and levelling fields.

These were cheap land reclamation jobs and unprofitable for land reclamation organizations. They had forgotten that all of this had to be done in the interest of agriculture and that they were not just to move so many cubic meters of soil, dig so many trenches, and lay so many kilometers of drainage pipes. This is how distortions came about.

I remind you that by 1980 we should have obtained an average of 20 centimeters of grain per hectare on non-chernozem areas in 29 oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR. Also, by then livestock farm production should have been increased 1.5-2 times. None of these targets were reached. A checkup has revealed that huge funds remained unused in many oblasts. That was a bitter sight, but an end has been put to that. The problems and what we have learned will be shown in the film we now show you. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, here you have seen only land drainage, which is a part of land reclamation. Usually this work is limited not only to land drainage but also involves irrigation of waterless steppes. It has been and is being conducted on a very large scale, to the detriment of agriculture, because the system of the current land reclamation leads very quickly to saline, swampy land. Now a different course has been taken. The huge funds earmarked for land reclamation will be used first of all for the reconstruction of existing systems. It is important for us today not to extend the areas of drained or irrigated lands.

We need new approaches after the 27th Congress. The new approaches imply a competent use of lands so that spring floods and rain water do not run purposelessly into drains and gullies. These waters must be stored in ponds and reservoirs and used during the hot summer period for irrigating vegetables and fodder crops.

There is another aspect to the job. Land reclamation also includes planting trees in the steppe regions. It is such a pity that we have planted so few trees in the last few years. The famous Dokuchayev-Kostychev-Villiams system combines the potential of the land with the potential of artificial water reservoirs and growing crops under the protection of trees. This idea has been tested beyond doubt, and we shall return to it.

Next, it is very important to stop soil erosion by ravines. We lose about 100,000 hectares of reclaimed lands through this kind of erosion a year, amounting to 274 hectares a day. That is a very frightening figure. Then, after stopping soil erosion by ravines, it is very important to apply technologies which make it possible to conserve water without destroying the land. Such technologies have been developed and tested, more and more appreciated and used.

Finally, the industrial technologies mentioned so frequently lately: What is their value in the proper tending of the land? Here, the tractors use the same rut during sowing, spreading fertilizer, and spreading pest and disease-killing chemicals. All of the equipment moves along the very same rut, without rolling or trampling the soil nearby, because if one cubic centimeter of soil increases in weight to 1.32 grams the useful effect of fertilizers is decreased two or even threefold and that means a smaller harvest. So new approaches in land reclamation have been outlined. All that remains to be done now is to apply them on a large scale. All of this will make our land more fruitful and more generous every year for the benefit of our descendants and heirs.